THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 5th March 1926.

The House met at 11 o'clock, with Mr. President (the hon. **Mr. M. RUTHNASWAMY**, M.A., Bar.-at-Law) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C.P.
Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. N. E.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Raja of Panagal, The hon. the.
Patro, *Kt.*, The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. N.
Abbas Ali Khan, Mr.
Abdul Hye Sahib, Mr.
Abdulla Ghatala Sahib, Mr.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Godwer, Mr. H. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Arumuga Nadar, Mr. P. K. S. A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, Mr. G. T.
Chidambara Nadar, Mr. A.
Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devendrudu, Mr. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., Mr. F. B.
Ghouse Mian Sahib, Mr. Muhammad.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V.
Guruswami, Mr. L. C.
Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abd-ul-lah.
Hegde, Mr. Naganna.
Heggade, Mr. D. Manjayya.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib, Mr.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.
MacDougall, *Kt.*, Sir Alexander,
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhava Raja, Mr. V.
Madurai, Honorary Lieutenant.
Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur V. Hamid Sultan.
Marthandam Pillai, Mr. P. N.
Maruthavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidu Sahib, Mr. T. M.
Muhammad Sahib Mr. T. N.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. C.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muttu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.
Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. F.
Obalesappa, Mr. B.
Pandrang Row, Mr. V.
Pantulu Ayyar, Mr. V.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Prabhakaran Tampan, Mr. K.
Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Raja of Ramnad.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman, Rao Bahadur P.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Sagaram, Mr. P.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Sarvarayudu, Mr. K.
Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Sitarama Reddi, Mr. K.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subramania Pillai, Mr. K. Chavadi.
Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.
Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.
Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C.
Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Veerian, Mr. R.
Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. V. C.
Venkatachala Padayachi, Mr. K.
Venkatapati Razu, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkatareddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, Rai Bahadur Sir K.
Wood, Mr. C. E.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15 *on the* 4*th December* 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Civil Justice.

Maundy Thursday as a public holiday.

* 1528 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what orders have been passed on the resolution of the Council, that Maundy Thursday be declared as sectional holiday for Roman Catholic employees in Civil Courts and the penultimate Saturday a holiday for all Civil Courts;

(*b*) whether Government have received any complaints from any Protestant or Indian Christians about the conferring of the Maundy Thursday holiday on only Roman Catholics; and

(*c*) whether Government have decided to extend the holiday in question to all Christians?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 3327, Law (General), dated the 3rd November 1925, placed on the Editors' Table.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

Restoration of Easter Holidays to mufassal Civil Courts

* 1528-A *Q.*—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the restoration of the Easter Holidays at their full length to the mufassal Civil Courts?

A.—No.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to state whether the Government have received any recommendations regarding the restoration of the holidays?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir. The High Court has considered those recommendations."

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Irrigation.

Proposals for storing water by the ryots of Odagathur valley.

*1529 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Chief Engineer for Irrigation received any memorial from the ryots of Odagathur valley of Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, submitting to the consideration of Government certain proposals to effect storage of water for the benefit of some of the villages in the said taluk;

(*b*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take upon the memorial; and

(*c*) if not, the reasons for the same?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government await the report which has been called for from the Superintending Engineer.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) may I know whether the mahazar has been sent to the Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he remembers that a deputation also waited upon him recently about the same matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do, Sir. I had the honour of a visit from the hon. Member who has spoken."

Transport of grains by boats in Pamaniyar and Koraiyar.

*1530 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why for the last three years or thereabouts the Public Works Department authorities have prevented transport of paddy and grains by boats by merchants and mirasidars in the Pamaniyar and Koraiyar in the Tanjore district, which have practically been the only means of transport practicable in and around Muttupet owing to want of proper road communication?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the answer to the question, may I bring to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that I have information that the authorities refused to give permission and may I ask whether, after the receipt of the information, he will be pleased to issue orders that what was done three years ago ought not to be prohibited especially as it would be a great disadvantage?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not think I have any information just now which will enable me to take such action as is proposed by the hon. Member from Tanjore. If he will meet me in the course of the day or to-morrow and explain matters to me, I shall take such action as I consider necessary."

Construction of a dam at Kilikudu.

*1531 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have finally decided to build a dam at Kilikudu?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1477.

Panchayat Courts.

Inspection of Panchayat Courts.

*1532 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the authorities that inspect periodically or occasionally the Panchayat Courts?

A.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have made any arrangements by which they can ascertain how far these officers inspect the Panchayat Courts either periodically or occasionally?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If the hon. Member has any particular district in mind I shall be glad to obtain the information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Collectors send any reports?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"They do, Sir."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have, during their periodical inspections, found out whether members of the depressed classes are having free access to these Panchayat Courts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not know whether they have done so till now. But the strenuous endeavours made by the hon. Member who has just spoken, undoubtedly force themselves so much upon the attention of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars that I have no doubt that they will pay attention to that matter."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask whether the inspecting authorities send any reports of their inspection?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I know whether a column in respect to the question of the appointment of members of the depressed classes, will be inserted in the reports?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I can only say now that I will consider that suggestion."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Revenue Divisional Officers inspect these courts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"They are not prevented from doing so."

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether there are any courts in the province which are inspected by the Revenue Divisional Officers?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a separate question."

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

Rules governing the conduct of Government servants.

*1533 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government servants under the Transferred departments also are bound by rules governing the conduct of Government servants ;

(*b*) whether they can attend conferences convened by the politicians of the Ministerialist school of politics ; and

(*c*) how many Government servants attended the All-India Non-Brahman Congress at Amraoti and the Liberal Confederation at Madras held in last December ; and their names and their offices ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The extent to which Government servants may take part in political meetings is governed by rules 22 and 23 of the rules for the conduct of Government servants.

(*c*) The Government are not aware that any Government servant attended the meetings referred to.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that Mr. C. D. Nayagam, Deputy Registrar, Vellore, was one of these gentlemen who attended the conference ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not aware, Sir."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"May I know whether the Government made any attempts to ascertain whether any Government servants attended the conference ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"We examined the reports that appeared in the papers and we found no names of Government servants in them."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"May I ask the hon. Member who put the original question whether he asked the question on any information or on only mere surmise about the Government officials attending the All-India Non-Brahman Conference ?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether such questions can be asked ? It is presumed that the hon. Members take the responsibility and if there is any doubt about it, your office asks us on your orders whether we take the responsibility for putting such questions ; and we generally say on what circumstances we do so. Such being the case, I request your ruling, Sir, whether such questions can be put by one Member to another Member. Perhaps the next question will be how much responsibility we take."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Raja of Ramnad does not question the bonafides of the questioner. He only wants to elicit information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether such questions as 'on what information did the Member put the question' can be asked? I am only raising the general point whether one hon. Member of this House can ask another hon. Member as to the source of the information for putting a question."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I submit in reply to the point of order raised that it is only in cases of serious allegations against an officer personally, any such undertaking is asked? I am asking information whether the hon. Member is aware of any person having gone there or whether it is a surmise that somebody must have gone there. I submit there is no point of order."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I agree with the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar that I am not bound to answer the question asked by the hon. Member, the Raja of Ramnad. But I may say I have information that a number of Government servants visited the conference and that the particular officer whom I mentioned travelled in the special train which carried the Ministerialists to Amraoti and that he did attend one of those two conferences?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether he is definitely informed that the person referred to attended one of the two conferences?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the question is about the conduct of a Government servant. It is immaterial to me whether he attended one conference or two conferences."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May we have your ruling, Sir? We may be guided by your ruling whether such questions can be asked."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If a question is asked about the bonafides of the questioner it is certainly out of order. If it is to elicit information I do not see what objection there is to it."

Land Revenue.

Remission of valuation of trees on darkhast lands assigned to depressed classes.

*1534 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that remission of tree valuation may be made while assigning to the members of the depressed classes such darkhast lands on which trees are grown ;

(*b*) whether this concession is shown in the case of depressed classes alone or for others also ;

(*c*) whether there is any Government Order making a remission of tree value on darkhast lands assigned to the depressed classes compulsory ;

(*d*) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay a copy of the Government Order on the Council table ; and

(*e*) why tree valuation is now being demanded by the Deputy Tahsildar of Denkanikota, Salem district, in his order Nos. L. Dis. 311 C. and D. of 1924 and L. Dis. 444/C. and D. of 1925 from one Adi-Dravida Mara, son of Mara, residing in Urigam village, Hosur taluk, Salem district?

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A.—(*a*) Yes, in cases of poverty and subject to certain limits which vary according to sanctioning authority.

(*b*) No distinction is made between depressed classes and others.

(*c*) & (*d*) No. The remission is left to the discretion of the local revenue officers.

(*e*) The Government are not aware of the facts of the case referred to.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) 'in cases of poverty and subject to certain limits which vary according to sanctioning authority' may I know what are those limits ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid I must ask for notice. A Tahsildar can sanction up to a certain sum, a Divisional Officer up to a certain higher sum. I do not know what exactly are the limits. Will the hon. Member put a fresh question ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether the Government do not think it advisable to make general exemptions in the case of depressed classes, whenever the tree valuation does not exceed Rs. 50 or some such amount ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Having regard to the general poverty of the depressed classes, will the Government be pleased to examine the question whether the rules can be modified that in the case of depressed classes (Mr. R. Veerian : Hear, hear) the tree valuation need not be collected until they are in a position to pay the valuation ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have no objection to have that question examined if it has not been examined already."

Assignment of lands to Adi-Dravidas of Nadupatti village.

* 1535 *Q.*—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that about seventy Adi-Dravida families in the village of Nadupatti, Omalur taluk, Salem district, are without any land of their own for cultivation ;

(*b*) whether any steps were taken on the petition submitted by them during the month of January 1925 to the District Collector, Salem, praying for assignments of lands which adjoin the reserve forest in their village on darkhast ; and

(*c*) why the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Routine No. 1187, Press, dated 5th March 1925, regarding the matter of publication in villages of lists of lands available for assignment to the members of the depressed classes were not given practical effect to in this village ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A letter on the subject received from the hon. Member was forwarded to the Collector of Salem and the hon. Member informed accordingly.

(*c*) The Government are not aware that the Board's instructions have not been carried out.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*) may I bring to the notice of the Government that in several districts the instructions are not practically carried out. Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to ascertain whether the instructions are practically carried out and to issue further instructions that the proceedings of the Board of Revenue should be practically given effect to ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think it is only a month or two ago that, in deference to the hon. Member's insistence on the matter, I issued a circular to the Board of Revenue and to Collectors on the subject. I think it is too early to issue further exhortations."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether these instructions include the grant of lands which have been given on cowl or patta to other castemen who have cleared prickly-pear, etc., and made the land cultivable ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Those lands are not available for being granted to other people."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As a matter of fact, I know Sir, that cowl lands are being given on darkhast. I know of cases where such lands were given to other people such as sepoys, etc., after the cowl period. I ask whether his instructions relate to the grant of the lands given on cowl and which are cleared of prickly-pear and made cultivable to other people."

The hon the PRESIDENT :—" That is a separate question."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The circular was regarding the list of lands available for distribution. The hon. Member for Coimbatore refers to lands which are given for a certain period on sivayijama or cowl and says that they are assigned or reserved for the depressed classes. I think he ought to be aware that that should not be done."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : —" I refer to cowl lands."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" They ought not to be assigned to other people."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" The instructions were issued in March 1925 regarding the publication of the list of lands in villages available for assignment. It is nearly a year. Does the hon. the Revenue Member still think that it is too early to issue further instructions ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Revenue Member says that the instructions were issued only two months ago."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" My point is this. The original instructions of the Board of Revenue were issued on the 5th March 1925. It is nearly a year. The instructions have not been carried out practically. The hon. the Revenue Member said that it was too early to send now further instructions. I ask, Sir, whether it is too early now."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know why the matter is not clear to my hon. Friend. It was only a month or two ago that the hon. Member gave me information that the instructions were not followed and at his instance I issued further instructions. Surely, he is aware of that fact. I do not know how I can explain further."

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Assignment of punja lands to ex-military men.

* 1536 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 1107 answered at the meeting of the Council on 16th December 1925, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why about 100 acres of punja land lying to the west of A. Kurumbur forest, Kattianallur, south of Mepulliyur, east of Kurumbur Veelakuttai, and north of Nachiarpet, are under contemplation for assignment on darkhast to ex-military men, when the Adi-Dravidas of B. Killanur village, Olundurpet, Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, are in enjoyment of those lands for the past five years under the orders of the Deputy Tahsildar of that range, having spent about Rs. 800 for bringing the lands under cultivable state and when they have obtained necessary receipts also for assessment?

A.—The Government are not aware that any such assignment is in contemplation.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I understand from the question that some lands have been given to Adi-Dravidas on cowl for five years. They have spent Rs. 800 on the lands and made them cultivable. They are fit to be given on darkhast even to outsiders. The answer is 'the Government are not aware that any such assignment is in contemplation'. Why should not the lands be given to the people who are in possession of them now and who have spent Rs. 800 for the improvement of the lands."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Perhaps the Adi-Dravidas are in enjoyment of these on a system of cowl." 11-15 a.m.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The question and the answer taken together show that the Adi-Dravidas of B. Killanur village are in enjoyment of these lands for the past five years under the orders of the Deputy Tahsildar. In spite of what my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, may say, whether the depressed classes are in enjoyment of these lands on cowl —I took it to be something like cowl—or under some other arrangement, I suggest that the lands may be given to the Adi-Dravidas who have been in enjoyment of them for the past five years on patta to prevent the risk of some other persons like sepoys and others coming and taking them on dharkhast."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I have no information with regard to these particular lands. If these lands were under the occupation of the Adi-Dravidas for the past five years, those who are in occupation should be given the first option, and I quite agree with my hon. Friend there."

Transfer of grazing grounds to the Labour Department.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. D. MANJAYYA HEGGADE: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the lands so far reserved as grazing grounds for the benefit of ryots have been made over to the Labour Department and assigned on darkhast to various applicants; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take for the maintenance of grazing grounds for the cattle?

A—(*a*) & (*b*) Government are not aware that this is a fact.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—"The answer given to this question is 'The Government are not aware that this is a fact'. May I know to which portion of clause (*a*) of the question this answer refers, whether it is with reference to the making over of the lands to the Labour Department or whether it is with reference to the assignment on darkhast to various applicants?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—"The first portion of clause (*a*) of the question asks 'Whether Government are aware that the lands reserved as grazing grounds for the benefit of ryots have been made over to the Labour Department'. The answer must necessarily be to that portion."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—"May I take it that lands have been reserved as grazing grounds?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. Peddiraju :—"Arising out of the answer given, may I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is aware that communal porambokes are generally reserved for grazing grounds and whether he is granting these communal porambokes to Adi-Dravidas?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—"I am not able to answer the question in that general form. It all depends upon what the hon. Member means by communal porambokes."

Suspension of village officers in Tanjore taluk.

* 1538 *Q.*—Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that about seventy village officers have been suspended during the last six months in the Tanjore taluk, in the Tanjore district;

(*b*) whether the number of punishments was greater during the last six months than at any corresponding period before; and

(*c*) what the offences are for which they have been punished?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

Mr. S Muttayya Mudaliyar :—"The answer given to this question is 'The Government have no information'. Am I to understand that Government called for this information and they did not get it?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—"I did not call for it."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar :—"May I know, Sir, why?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—"That is a matter in which local officers have full authority. I exercised my discretion and found that it was unnecessary to call for any information."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar :—"I am perfectly aware that local officers have full authority in the matter. But I would point out that it is rather extraordinary that seventy village officers have been suspended during the last six months in the Tanjore taluk alone. Had it not been for the extraordinary way in which these unfortunate village officers were punished,

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nobody would have thought it worth while to table this question. If the hon. Member wants further information I may refer him to certain paragraph in a letter which was sent to me some days back in which it was stated that during the last six months about 100 village officers had been dismissed and about Rs. 1,000 were collected from some in the shape of fine. I wish to know whether Government think that in their discretion this is a normal state of affairs, that it is not necessary to call for any information and that I have wrongly used my discretion in putting this question."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I did not question the hon. Member's discretion in putting this question. I merely stated that in my discretion I did not find it necessary to call for the information."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"On having exercised his discretion if he has found that the dismissal of 100 officers within six months and the fining of some officers to the extent of Rs. 1,000 is a normal state of affairs and that he did not think it necessary to call for the information, and he having admitted that I exercised my discretion properly, I request him to revise his discretion. I only wish to point out that the hon. Member was probably not conscious of the whole extent of the grievances to which these unfortunate officers were subjected to and it was therefore that he did not call for the information."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the reason why the hon. the Revenue Member who was praising these village officers so highly the other day did not think it necessary to call for the information especially when it is stated that they were so indiscriminately punished ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit the hypothesis."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, in the letter that appeared in the papers probably day before yesterday it was stated that Rs. 1,000 had been collected from these poor village officers of the Tanjore taluk within a period of one or two months. I wish to know whether such is the case. We want to reduce the pay of these poor officers. Under these circumstances, if the hon. Member gets the information, and if he finds that corroborates ours, then I suggest that he may look into the matter carefully."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"If any of these things were true, and if any unfortunate person was aggrieved, he has got the right of appeal. I do not see any other information on this matter placed before this House except the statement that several of the village officers were punished. The Government have not received any appeal from the aggrieved persons. Under these circumstances I do not feel I will be justified in intervening in this matter at this stage. I gather that the officers have neither sent a petition to the Collector nor are about to send one to him, although they are at liberty to do so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Does the hon. Member accept that all these officers have full power to do as they like ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not say so. I said the local officers have full power to deal with the matter on its own merits."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"My experience is that—the hon. the Revenue Member also knows it—these village officers hesitate to appeal against the order of the Divisional Officer even if they are fined one or

two rupees. I would therefore only appeal to him to see if he cannot find out whether what is stated in this question is a fact and do something in the matter, at least by confidentially advising his subordinates."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the punishment of 100 village officers in the course of six months and the fining of Rs.1,000 is a normal state of affairs and whether this is the way in which the administration of the Revenue Department is to be conducted ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Revenue Member has already stated that he is not impressed either by the number or the severity of the punishments."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" I am only asking whether this state of affairs exists in every district."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not wish to go into hypothetical questions."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" That is not a hypothetical question. It is a fact which I stated. If this is taken as the normal state of things which exists in every taluk in other districts, I ask whether it is worth while to carry on the administration of the Revenue Department with such officers."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not admit the inference."

Criminal Tribes.

Persons proposed to be registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, from 1913 to 1925.

* 1539 *Q.*— Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of persons proposed for registration under the Criminal Tribes Act from 1913 till the end of 1925 in each year ;

(*b*) whether the whole lot so proposed were registered ; and

(*c*) whether any reasons were given as to why each of the individuals should be registered ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Proposals for registration under the Criminal Tribes Act are not submitted to Government in respect of persons individually. Proposals are submitted in respect of a tribe and the tribe is notified as a criminal tribe, if the Government are satisfied that the members are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. When they issue a notification, the Government at the same time direct the District Magistrate to make, or cause to be made, a register of the members of the tribe within the limits of his jurisdiction. The District Magistrate has power to exempt any member of the tribe from registration. The selection of members of the tribe for registration is a matter within the discretion of the District Magistrate and reasons for their registration are not furnished by him to Government.

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Depressed Classes.

Constitution and working of the Depressed Class Advisory Committee.

* 1540 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the nature of work entrusted to the Depressed Class Advisory Committee of the Madras Legislative Council;

(*b*) how many meetings were held during the past three years;

(*c*) the names of Members of the Legislative Council who are the members of the Committee at present;

(*d*) the suggestions made by the Committee since 1923 and the practical effect given to such suggestions; and

(*e*) whether they propose to add some more members to the Committee?

A.—(*a*) The functions of the Committee are only advisory.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1228 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1926. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C., and M.R.Ry. L. C. Guruswami Avargal, M.L.C., have since been appointed as members of the Committee.

(*e*) No.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know why all the members representing the depressed classes were not appointed to the special committee, namely, the Depressed Classes Advisory Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government thought that it was not necessary."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know what was the necessity for appointing almost all the members of the depressed classes from the Madras City leaving away those coming from the South."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government thought so."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the reason for appointing non-depressed classes man on that Committee which is a Committee purely to advise in connexion with depressed class questions."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government thought that he would be very useful."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the reason for leaving away one or two members on that Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no special reason."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—"May I know the nature of the work turned out by this Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Purely advisory."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether the members coming from the North will be able to understand the difficulties, needs and wants of the

depressed classes living in the South? May I know the reason for not appointing almost all the members of the depressed classes on that Advisory Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already stated that the Government thought that it was not necessary."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I ask whether he will kindly appoint all the members from among the depressed classes at least now?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. That is a suggestion for action."

Enquiries into the alleged interference with the religious rites of depressed classes of Kuditini village.

* 1541 *Q.*—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 1042 answered at the meeting of the Council on the 15th December 1925 regarding interference with the religious rites of depressed classes of Kuditini village, will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the district authorities have completed the inquiries into the matter and if so, with what results?

A.—Yes. A licence has been issued to the Madigas to take their procession subject to certain conditions prescribed in the interests of public peace.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether the same kind of licence is being issued in the case of non-depressed classes while they perform their religious rites?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am unable to answer that question off-hand. I want notice."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the reason why a licence is necessary when the depressed classes members want to perform their religious rites?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"To prevent a breach of the peace."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether they had any dangerous weapons with them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not necessary that they should have dangerous weapons."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know why they were restricted to pass through only certain places and why they were not allowed to pass through public pathways?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is entirely left to the district authorities."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is cross-examination. The hon. Member must realise that we are not a Court of Law."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"In order to elicit information I put that question. In fact I am not a lawyer to cross-examine the hon. Member in charge of the portfolio."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member would do very well as a lawyer." (Laughter.)

5th March 1926]

Emigration.

Conveniences in ships for emigrants.

*1542 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what orders have been passed by the Government of India and this Government for improvements in the ships, engaged for carrying emigrants from and to the several ports in the Presidency, as to accommodation, kitchens, latrines, sanitation, medical treatment, etc., within the last six months; and

(*b*) what action is proposed to be taken in future to ensure always the necessities of life and comforts of emigrants in the ships?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1346.

Jails.

Mappilla colonization in the Andamans.

*1543 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolutions of the Khilafat Conference and of the All-India Muslim League, condemning the scheme of the Mappilla colonization in the Andamans;

(*b*) whether the Government have received the report of the recent Andamans Committee; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any idea of dropping the scheme, and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The Government have seen the reports in the newspapers.
(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1314 given at the meeting of the 9th February 1926.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Nominations to Trichinopoly District Board.

*1544 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many out of the five members appointed to the Trichinopoly District Board are Bench Magistrates attached to the bench courts of Trichinopoly and Srirangam;

(*b*) in how many cases the communities to which the nominees belong, had already been represented—

(i) by appointed members and

(ii) by elected members;

(*c*) in how many cases the gentlemen recommended to be appointedie had *direct* or *indirect interest* in subsisting contracts with the district board and

(*d*) who made the recommendations and under what circumstances the nominations were accepted notwithstanding the disabilities?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member apparently refers to the five members whose names were gazetted on 24th January 1925. Two of these are honorary magistrates, one for Srirangam and the other for Trichinopoly.

(*b*) In only one case, that of the Muhammadan community, was the community concerned already represented on the Council either by nomination or election.

(*c*) The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, reports that he knows of no such case.

(*d*) The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, made the recommendations. In view of the answer to clause (*c*), the second part of the question does not arise.

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"Arising out of the answer given in (*a*), may I know how many members out of 5 are nominated members?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"All of them are nominated."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"Was there any nomination of a Christian candidate to the board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Among the 5?"

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"Yes."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I should like to have notice of that question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is there any Christian member at all in the district board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, I believe there is a Christian member but I am not sure."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"There was a vacancy of a lady member. Was not a lady member appointed?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Not yet, Sir."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"Will the Government consider over this matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"If a suitable candidate is available."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"May I know whether they have received an application from a lady member already?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The Government are not aware of it. If the district board finds that a lady member is available then that question will be considered."

Public Health.

Water-tap and lanterns for Adi-Dravidas in Thalayattam.

1545 *Q.*—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to question No. 1038 answered at the meeting of the Council on the 15th December 1925 regarding water-tap and lanterns for Adi-Dravidas in Thalayattam Adi-Dravida cheri, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information?

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A.—The Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyattam, reported on 17th December 1925, that a water-tap and a lantern had been put up in the Adi-Dravida quarter at Thalayattam.

Education.

Managing Committee of the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

* 1546 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Committee of management of the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, have got adequate funds to meet the necessary demand of printing and publishing the various catalogues that are now in course of preparation;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to place more funds at the disposal of the Committee; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The question is under investigation in relation to one of such catalogues.

Admission of ineligible lady students into Queen Mary's College.

* 1547 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of lady students who were ineligible according to the S.S.L.C. Examination eligibility rules but who were admitted in the Queen Mary's College; and

(*b*) the reasons why they were so admitted?

A.—(*a*) The year for which the information is required is not specified.

(*b*) Under the rules framed by the Syndicate of the Madras University for the admission of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates to University courses of study, it is within the discretion of the Principals of Colleges for Women to make admissions of women holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates whether or not the names of such holders of certificates are included in the published list of certificate holders eligible for admission to University courses of study.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Police.

The report of the Police Committee of 1923.

1548 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the gist of the report of the Police Committee of 1923;

(*b*) whether the committee has suggested any alterations in the administration of the Police Department and, if so, what they are and how far they have been accepted by the Government; and

(*c*) whether the Government would be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (c) The report of the Police Committee of 1923 has been incorporated at pages 203–219 of the report of the Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1922–23, volume II, which has already been placed on the Council table. A summary of the recommendations of the Police Committee will be found at page 213.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to pages 26–27 of the statement appended to G.O. No. 666, Finance, dated 11th September 1924, which has been placed on the Council table. A supplemental statement[a] showing the action taken by Government on such of the recommendations as were reported to be under consideration at the time of the issue of the above Government Order is now laid on the table.

Number of police constables in South Kanara.

1549 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reduce the number of police constables in the district of South Kanara;

(b) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, by how many is the number to be reduced, and what are the reasons for such reduction; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reduce the number of police stations also in the South Kanara district; and if so, how many and what are the reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) By 68 constables. The proposed reduction is consequent on the scheme for the re-allocation of the Police of this Presidency which has been undertaken by Government as a measure of retrenchment.

(c) Yes; by seven for the reasons given in answer to clause (b).

Floods.

Damages caused by the floods of 1923 *in South Kanara.*

1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the embankment called Raykutta in Mangalore taluk, South Kanara, was washed away during the floods of 1923;

(b) whether as a result several lands are overflown with rain water during monsoons and are rendered unfit for cultivation and if so, what area;

(c) what steps Government have taken to repair the damage and replace the embankment;

(d) whether Government or any local body are liable to make the repairs;

(e) what the approximate cost of the repairs will be; and

(f) whether any remission of assessment has been given to the holders of the affected areas, and if so what amount?

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 240-241 infra.

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A.—No report on the subject has reached Government to date. A report has now been called for.

Land Revenue.

Conversion of an irrigation lake into 'ayan' in Vellore taluk.

1551 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact there was an irrigation lake which was useful to the ryots of 158 Allapuram village, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, some time back;

(*b*) whether Government converted the said lake into "ayan" and whether they assigned the same to the ryots for cultivation;

(*c*) whether, owing to such assignment by Government in about 80 acres of land, "wet" cultivation has become impossible; and

(*d*) whether Government contemplate converting the said 80 acres to "dry," giving compensation to the ryot-owners?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information. The matter is one with which the Collector is competent to deal.

(*d*) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Finance.

Increase in Government expenditure for the last five years.

1552 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the increase in expenditure by way of pay and allowances for Provincial and Indian services for the last five years?

A.—The expenditure incurred on pay and special pay of All-India, Provincial and other Gazetted officers during the years 1921–22 and 1925–26 is shown below:—

	LAKHS. RS.
1921–22	148·53
1925–26	155·44
Increase ...	6·91

These figures have been compiled from the budget estimates of those years.

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(*a*)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders:—

(1) G.O. No. 89, [a] Development, dated 20th January 1926, passing orders on the audit report and accounts of Chenat Nair forest exploitation, for the year ending 31st March 1925.

(2) G.O. No. 8, [b] Development, dated 4th January 1926, recording the accounts of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 30th June 1925.

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a Placed on the Editors' Table. b Printed as Appendix II on pages 242-249 infra.

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(*b*)

The Secretary laid on the table [a] copies of the 16th and the 17th meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925–26 held on 12th and 13th February 1926 respectively.

III

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR 1926–27.

[*Note.*—An asterisk* at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Being myself a back bencher I shall follow the advice of a back bencher from the other side, and congratulate the hon. the Finance Member not on being able to give us a satisfactory statement of our finance but on being able to put a dry subject in a readable way. He is accustomed personally to speak of the impossibility of making bricks without straw, whereas I said once before that bricks could be manufactured without straw. Whether he agrees with me or not, I may congratulate myself that I am right in saying that bricks can be manufactured without straw."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Metaphorical bricks cannot be manufactured without straw."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, because in India we are always manufacturing actual bricks without straw, I understood that the hon. Member referred to metaphorical bricks only. Sir, he may congratulate himself on his being able to give us a readable speech in spite of the fact that the subject matter is most unsatisfactory. Five years have elapsed since the Reforms came into existence and what is the result? So far as the masses are concerned, they have practically got nothing which would be useful to them, whereas the income and expenditure have gone up.

11-30 a.m.

" Sir, the income in 1921–22 was 15·74 crores while this year it is 16·34 crores. The expenditure in 1921–22 was 16·28 crores including the 3·5 crores to be contributed to the Government of India leaving 12·80 for ordinary expenditure and that has increased to 14·88 this year. If we compare the figure for 1923–24, a year of low expenditure, the expenditure has increased from 1,263 lakhs to 1,488 lakhs this year. The increase is over 2 crores. If, Sir, this increase is due to additional provisions for the nation building departments, it will be something. But nothing substantial can be said to have taken place except probably I must admit a small increase of expenditure under the transferred subjects this year. And in spite of the fact the Government of India have reduced their contribution from 348 lakhs to 222 lakhs with a further reduction of 57 lakhs this year, this is the position. One should ordinarily have expected that we of the Madras Government, I include the Members of this Council also, who wanted to tax the poor people when the expenditure was going up by way of additional stamp and court fees, should have thought it necessary and desirable to reduce the tax when money was available. And I thought that the first duty of this Government would be to give a lien upon this additional income towards the reduction of additional expenditure. Under Stamps alone when the new rate was imposed, in a year we had 31 lakhs of additional revenue and by the magical wand, as it were, of the hon. the Education Minister by the increase

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 250–252 infra.

5th March 1926] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

of the registration fees, we had additional income to the extent of 4 lakhs. We were promised year after year, and the Council has carried resolutions time after time, that when money was available the taxes should be reduced. But what do we see? When a remission of the contribution to the Central Government was anticipated, the Government have mercilessly increased their expenditure in such a way as to exceed the possible amount of remission. That seems to be rather very unsatisfactory. Sir, we find attempts are being made vigorously all the world over to curtail all unnecessary expenditure. And the hon. the Finance Member and his Colleagues know full well how many crores and millions have been reduced in the expenditure of the Government of England Even the Government of India are reducing the expenditure substantially. But what do we find here? The expenditure, as I have pointed out, has been going on increasing and the increase has amounted, in the course of three or four years, to 2½ crores. I think there is a duty cast upon us by the public at large to see to the reduction of the expenditure. We must remember also that in spite of the demand of His Excellency the Governor made about three years ago that every department should reduce its expenditure by 25 per cent, the unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves to-day is that the expenditure has gone up by 25 per cent, mostly because of the increase of salaries. I do not say anything on the question of European or Indian at present. The fact is that when we have got a lot of people starving for want of a meal, suffering for want of drinking water and naked for want of clothes, we have 1,546 gazetted officers including 481 Europeans, 25,000 people drawing over Rs. 100, 35,000 drawing over Rs. 35 and 50,000, less than Rs. 35. It will be interesting if the hon. the Finance Member following the example of his predecessor would give us a list showing the increase of salaries allowed to the various officers over their salaries for 1920-21 so that we may have an idea of the extent of increase under this head in these five years. Salaries have gone up and the hon. the Finance Member said that the reason was the annual increments. We are not responsible for this state of affairs. The European high officers wanted increments and in spite of the fact that the Indian Officers' Association was prepared to recommend lower salaries for the Indian officers, the Government would not accept the proposal because it would be anomalous if the European officers got their increments while the Indian officers did not get any. The reasons that might have existed in 1920, 1921 and 1922 for this increase in the salaries have disappeared now and if we take into consideration the cost of imported goods, the prevailing rate of exchange and the considerable fall in prices, there is every reason that the officers, both European and Indian, should forego a portion of their income so that the poor may get on in this country. We have got, on the other hand, the unfortunate peons, clerks, warders in jails being reduced in their pay. I know of a case, and I have brought it to the notice of the Council, where a warder whose pay was once increased to Rs. 23 but was subsequently reduced to Rs. 18 was asked to duduct Rs. 5 from his pay towards recovery. I also know of another unfortunate incident, the case of a non-Brahman clerk, within the municipal limits of this town who had to pay a portion of his salary by way of refund and I am told that for want of milk and other conveniences, he was obliged to go to the tuberculosis hospital. It cannot be said that these are imaginary cases. I would only ask some hon. Members of this House to drive a few miles incognito and see for themselves the miserable condition of the Adi-Dravidas and other low castemen who have

absolutely nothing to feed upon and to clothe themselves with. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we, instead of sitting at ease under the punkah spending crores and crores of rupees, should realize that the position outside is bad and should attempt at a saving from the expenditure to be utilised for reducing the burden of taxation. If we are really honest, if we really feel conscientiously the difficulties of the poor, we should have no hesitation in giving up the privilege of the punkah and other such items. If only some one of us is made to starve for a day, if only one of our punkahs stops for a night, it is then that we will be able to realize at least one-thousandth of the suffering of the poor. There is no use saying that these are imaginary grievances. They are real and the situation has to be realized.

"Sir, I do not want to dilate on these general considerations but shall proceed to offer a few remarks on the budget that has been presented. The hon. the Law Member, Sir, has to do with two important subjects with which Coimbatore is concerned. One is the Mettur project. I wish to ask the hon. the Law Member whether there is any truth in the rumour that after all that has been spent so far, they are going to change the place where the dam has to be put up. I do not know if that information is correct but I have received even to-day a letter that people are asked to wait for acquisition and other things, because there happens to be some doubt as to the strength of the foundation at the particular place, namely Mettur, and that they therefore propose to go further up to near Samballi. I should like to say that if they would go some three miles up, they might as well take up my humble suggestion for putting the dam some miles further up, in which case there would not be the necessity for so much acquisition and for drowning so many villages in the bed of the Mettur reservoir. But one thing I want to say. All that we are concerned in is to see that the acquisition work is completed as early as possible. If I am not making any extravagant appeal, may I ask the hon. the Law Member to try with Indian officers from top to bottom in the execution of the project? I think so far as the appointments are concerned, it is a transferred subject and I wish that the recommendation in the Lee Commission Report that the officers of the transferred subjects, the Public Works Department for instance, might be recruited in India, is given effect to in spite of the fact that we had an announcement a few days ago that a number of engineers European in blood and birth are to be appointed in England for the Public Works Department here.

"A word about the Pykara scheme. We, people of Coimbatore, have been suffering a good deal on account of the delay in the electrical schemes. We had almost in our hands some schemes by private agency; we had almost got our lights and fans. But unfortunately the Government interfered on the principle—I have no quarrel with them for that—that it should be nationalized so that the benefit may be realized even by the poor people. But one thing I may say. As a shareholder in the Tata Iron Company, I know the difficulties caused by importing costly people as officers. I am told that the Manager of the Tata Works is getting Rs. 20,000 a month and in spite of the original agreement by him to train Indian talent for the purpose it is evaded on the ground that no Indian is capable for the task. I would therefore make this appeal to the hon. the Law Member. By all means let them engage the best persons available irrespective of whether they are Englishmen, Americans or Germans but only let them be

engaged for a particular period of time on the undertaking that they would train a large number of Indians in the line. Let the pay be as high as it ought to be but let a portion of it be retained by the Government for five or six years to be paid to them on their being able to produce about a dozen Indians capable of being their successors. It is only then they will see that whether a man is capable or not, they should make him capable and that unless they train him their capacity would be open to question. Also, Sir, so far as this electrical scheme is concerned, I would appeal to the Government to realize the necessity of giving the right of distributing the power to the local company, the Nilgris Syndicate, which has been working for a long time, spending a lot of money in supplying power to Ootacamund at present.

"Going back to Mettur, Sir, I wish to know from the hon. the Law Member, whether any steps have been taken by him to investigate the possibilities of irrigation in Salem and Coimbatore districts. He expressed some doubt so far as Salem was concerned. I put before the hon. Member some feasible plan whereby water can be taken to Coimbatore district on a larger scale and he, I will not use the word promised, agreed to appoint a special officer to find out whether water could be taken by having a sluice somewhere near Chettiyapatti above Kaveripuram. I have been also pressing the matter by deputation and in other ways that the acquisition might be made at once and the money be paid but let the people remain in possession of the lands for a few years paying some nominal rent till they find lands and houses in other places within a specified time.

"There is only one other matter concerning the hon. the Law Member. Two of my hon Colleagues have referred to the incident in Pondicherry, including my hon. Friend from Malabar. I may call him my leader and I am certainly obliged to him. As there is no longer any necessity for keeping back the anonymous nature of the victim, I may say that the victim was myself. I am therefore obliged to the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, and I may also tell him that he is also obliged to me for, if he had paid a visit to Mr. Arabinda Ghose's house when he went to Pondicherry recently after my visit, he would have been a victim like myself. Probably it is on account of that that he has not paid a visit. I may bear testimony to every word that appeared in the press on the matter. It may be as the hon. the Law Member has said yesterday, the officers of this Government stationed at Pondicherry were not aware of the person at the time because I went there incognito. I had no idea of going there. I had the least knowledge of Arabinda Ghose being there. It is possible, Sir, that some of my allegations might be denied now. I took precaution, Sir, even then. I refused to yield unless they used force; they said that they had power to use force, and were about to use force, and I yielded also on one condition that I would give in writing a note of everything that took place at once, and that it should be sent to the French Government. There is a record of that, made by me at the time and it gives details of the information that was published in the newspapers. And if any doubt is thrown on the correctness of any reports appearing in the newspapers or elsewhere, I would ask the hon. the Law Member to get that paper which I left with the Police Commissioner there, and see whether the reports are correct or not. It is not a personal question. So far as I am concerned, my reputation has not in any way been lessened on account of this incident. On the other hand, I may say that I am

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highly gratified that the fact that I was victimised may lead the hon. the Law Member, sympathetic as he is, when he goes into this question and reads my note, to see to the removal of what I consider to be the greatest scandal in the annals of either the French Government or the British Government, or even of the Madras Government which contains a majority of our own people as Members of the Cabinet. I do not want to say more. I have myself addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and to His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry. I have also sent a letter to His Excellency the Governor-General of French Settlements in India and another letter to the President of the French Republic. Probably my letters are also being published in the French newspapers in Paris. Therefore, it is high time that the hon. the Law Member takes special interest in this matter and sees that hereafter no Member of this Council and no respectable person of the Indian community living in the Madras Presidency shares that fate and that such incidents do not recur. I myself asked the French authorities to submit my note to this Government. Probably they would have done so by this time. I would appeal to the hon. the Law Member to look into the matter and see that such things do not occur again. (At this stage the bell was rung.) I have said what I wanted to say, and I hope the hon. the Law Member will excuse me for taking the liberty of speaking about this matter."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member from Coimbatore in saying that the budget speech is a very interesting document. Certainly, budget speeches need not necessarily be a collection of dry facts and figures, and the one we are considering is not without its element of humour. I will give but one instance—the paragraph wherein the hon. the Finance Member speaks of Meteorology being not yet sufficiently exact to give us an infallible warning as to when a bad season may be expected. In that paragraph there is a reference to floods and cyclones, very brief it is true, but still very pathetic. It reminds me of a line in Virgil *Infandum regina jubes renovare dolores*—'You ask me to relate unutterable woes'—and surely the hon. Member is relating the unutterable woes that befell the mirasidars of Tanjore and Trichinopoly when the floods came. Villages and portions of taluks which from an agricultural standpoint had been enjoying great prosperity were converted into sand heaps. And even where the untiring industry of the peasant has cleared the silt deposits and made the land once more fit for cultivation, the outturn, I understand, is unsatisfactory—just one-half of the usual yield—and even there deductions have to be made on account of the sudden rains that came upon the fields just at about harvest time. With regard to the places through which the devastating floods did not pass, I know as a matter of fact that many of them are still suffering from their effects because water cannot be taken through the customary channels. The Uyyakundan channel in the Trichinopoly district is an instance in point. That channel was never famous for its water-supply, and for the past two years it has been drying up just when water is very badly needed. The ryots of the place, who do not understand the special difficulties under which the Irrigation Department are labouring, begin to be sceptical of the capacity of the officers to afford them any relief. They even begin to be suspicious of such schemes as the Kilikudu scheme. They regard it as being a make-shift, a patch-work scheme, one hurriedly conceived and not one of those bold radical remedies suggested by Colonel Smarts. It was only the other

day that the hon. the Law Member informed the House that until the Kattalai dam was completed it would be difficult to bring water into the Uyyakundan channel. And as regards this Kilikudu scheme, I know that the mirasidars of Trichinopoly have very serious apprehensions, and experience shows that *vox populi* is *vox dei*. Popular instincts are sure guides, sometimes even surer guides than schemes which are hurriedly got up, schemes which are born of panic and do not form parts of an elaborate project spread over a number of years, grappling successfully with the diversion of the river floods and inter-deltaic floods which figure so prominently in Colonel Smarts' scheme. Read in the light of these facts which certainly were not present to, and could not have been present to, the mind of the hon. the Finance Member, it seems to me that underneath the surface humour, there is a subdued tragic note. Since the days of Colonel Smart, nothing has been done to give effect to the radical remedies he suggested, with the exception perhaps of the improvement of some regulators, and the introduction of new regulators which can only control and regulate floods within the area covered by the works, with the result that even to-day, should we have a repetition of the floods not on the scale we had last time but even of the floods of 1920, I am sure the result will, as matters stand, be immersion of the deltaic portions of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. I will not enter into details, Sir. I will not speak of the neglect of the banks ; for instance, of the Vennar, where in the villages of Marneri and Kangiampatti, large productive areas have been, and are being annually, washed away by the river and nothing has been done, not even the planting of reeds to check erosion. I would only ask whether it is fair to revise and raise the rates on the one hand without at the same time affording such irrigation facilities as would ensure a regular steady and even flow of water without which the ryots cannot undertake improvements on a large scale and cannot introduce intensive methods of cultivation, such facilities as would infallibly regulate and divert the river floods and inter-deltaic floods of which I have already spoken. I for one have suffered much and am not bold enough to introduce improvements in the fields watered by a tributary of the Vennar, for another reason, namely, murai, as it is called in respect of these channels, that is, the absence of water in the channel owing to its diversion into some other channel for a whole week at the transplantation season. It is very difficult to store up water for a whole week. When the seedlings require water, as also the tender crop immediately after transplantation, they do not get it ; and if as a result of these circumstances they are exposed to drought, the yield is bound to be unsatisfactory whatever be the manurial or other improvements made, and at whatever cost. The wealth of India, the fabled land of fine pearls and diamonds, the El Dorado of the East is nothing but agriculture. Agriculture is certainly a very great source of wealth and consequently a great source of revenue only when there is a normal supply of water. I am here reminded of the words of an hon. Member spoken on another occasion, and in connexion with a different subject, that, however elaborate the rule, and I may add, however high the expenditure, the human machinery is apt to break down, and should it break down, and should it, in addition, science declare its bankruptcy, and engineering skill never rise above temporary expedients, in that case, surely, the only thing left will be meteorology. *Magnum vectigal*, says the hon. the Finance Member, *est parsimonia* ' I maintain that it is certainly thrift to spend a very large amount on a well-considered and elaborate scheme, spread over a number of years, which will

assure a tenfold return, instead of spending small sums to repair damages just as and when they occur'. There is, however, a silver lining in the cloud. I read at page 7 of the budget speech of 'the creation of a new Tanjore circle to deal with the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee'. I would make an appeal to the hon. the Irrigation Member . . . . "

At this stage the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar entered the House and took his seat.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. This is for the third time that a Member of Government has come between the speaker and the chair."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I apologise, Sir."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I would make an earnest appeal to the hon. the Law Member that he would see that this Tanjore Circle concerned itself not so much with the operations connected with the Mettur project, but with giving full effect, not merely partial effect, but full effect, to the recommendations of the Cauvery Committee and also concentrate attention upon other irrigation problems not excluding those connected with the Vennar system. Agriculture, Sir, is our staple industry, and I think I may very aptly apply to this industry the words of the hon. Member Mr. Mac Dougal when he said that in addition to specialists and experts there should be created an agency for making the results of the experiments and research work carried on in laboratories reach the people themselves, be carried to the people themselves. It is certainly done to a limited extent by the Agricultural Department. What I say is that it is regrettable that more money cannot be spent for this purpose. Certainly nobody is to blame. But it seems to me that agricultural education or rather an agency for the diffusion far and wide of the elements and first principles of agriculture popularly presented, the opening of more agricultural middle schools and even the introduction of agriculture as a subject of study in elementary schools and secondary schools will meet this end. Again, Sir, a great deal of good will result from the appointment of clerks or officers to do propaganda work, to go about, delivering lectures on crops, on selection of seeds, the distribution of these seeds in small packets to agriculturists for sowing and transplanting, the sending out of clerks or inspectors to see that the greatest good is done by means of these experiments and that reports are made about this work.

12 noon. "Again the distribution in small quantities of artificial manures as is done in Bengal and the establishment of new experimental farms with minimum equipment for popularising improved agricultural methods are very necessary. These and other methods, Sir, I contend, cannot afford to wait for favourable seasons and prosperity budgets. It is a far cry, Sir, from Agriculture and Industry to the claims of the community which I represent. There is an impression gaining ground that my community is a very advanced one. It might be that from the educational standpoint it has made great progress. But I would ask hon. Members of this House to remember that from a material and social standpoint it is really a very poor community, if not one of the poorest communities in the Presidency. My appeal is this, Sir, that in the matter of representation in the upper subordinate or lower subordinate services, in the matter of aids and grants to schools or philanthropic institutions, in the matter of representation on the local boards or educational councils and secondary school boards, the claims of my community may duly be considered. I was very glad to hear the hon. Minister telling the House

to-day that there is one member on the district board of Trichinopoly. Imagine, just one Last month, Sir, Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar and Mr. Khalif-ul-la Sahib invited the attention of the House to the fact that there was not one single Indian Christian member on the District Board of Trichinopoly. If that was the case, at least then, in a district which counts 80,000 Indian Christians, I fear the prospects of the Christian community in other places where the number is small are not very encouraging. I appeal then, Sir, to the hon. Members of the Cabinet and the members of this House that they will see that justice is always done to this poor community. I know that I have only to appeal and I feel certain that that traditional British sense of fair play in the case of the European members and the traditional Indian charity in the case of the Indian members will make them heartily respond to my appeal, will make them see that not only justice is done but even special treatment is accorded."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATIRAZU :—" Mr. President, Sir, when it is a disappointment even to the hon. the Finance Member to present such an unattractive budget, I may be permitted to characterise it from a popular point of view as a hopeless budget. We had remissions in the provincial contributions during these two years to the extent of 183 lakhs. There is no appreciable reduction in the revenue and on the other hand there is an increase. We are having normal times Yet payment of liabilities is postponed, loans are resorted to to meet revenue deficits, anticipated revenues are not sufficient to meet the expenditure to which we are already committed. Additional taxation which was resorted to as a strictly temporary measure is not done away with. The people are groaning under heavy taxation and their primary needs even are not attended to. Is this not a hopeless situation ? Is it statesmanship to come year after year with deficit budgets more or less in normal times ? What are the causes that are contributing mainly to this state of things ? In my view we are spending enormous sums on Police and such other security departments, as they are called, departments to maintain law and order. Charges on establishments are abnormally increasing. It is an admitted fact that these superior services are overpaid in India. Yet no opportunity is lost to enhance their emoluments. Unnecessary departments are either continued or created mostly in the interests of civil services. A bold policy of Indianisation of services and ruthless retrenchments of this waste only can save the situation.

" Now coming to the administrative side, the Government continues to be as irresponsive and as irresponsible as before the Reforms. Demands reduced by the Council are restored by His Excellency ; Bills passed by the Council will not become law unless they are amended to fall in with the views of the Government ; and unanimous resolutions passed by the Council are not given effect to. Government decline to take any action upon the unanimous resolutions passed by the Council to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of the non-gazetted officers and to stop emigration to Assam. Punitive police and special police were imposed against the wishes of the people. Even such a small thing as the inhuman practise of chaining the prisoners in the prisons is not given up. Even when public opinion in the Presidency is unanimous with regard to a particular matter as the release of Mr. Narayana Menon, it has not been given effect to. Such is the attitude of the Government with regard to the popular wishes and we are now in the sixth year after the Reforms. If such irresponsible conduct by Government is

possible even in a Reformed Government, what is the use of the Reforms and what useful purpose can be served by these legislatures?

"Now coming to the grievances of the people, the condition of the people in rural areas is really miserable. In the matter of public health, medical institutions are very very few. There are only 768 medical institutions for a vast population of more than 42 millions. Fifty thousand people die of cholera every year, 20,000 people of smallpox, even though these two diseases are eradicated from all civilized countries. Death-rate is 25 per mille. When we come to infantile mortality, for every thousand that comes into existence in the year one-fifth die within the year. Now if we come to the water-supply question in the rural areas the condition is really hopeless. There is many a village which cannot think of even unfiltered water-supply during a large part of the year. Even in the case of municipalities only 30 out of 87 are provided with protected water-supplies. Out of every six or seven hundred unions there is one union provided with water-supply. Such is the condition with regard to the primary need of water to the people. Now with regard to sanitation, the sanitation of villages is not at all cared for or attended to. The people live in filth. Their mortality is so very high; their medical needs are not met and even good water is not given. Now with regard to their education, of course, I must say that some efforts are being made with regard to the elementary education of the masses. But when we take into consideration the appalling illiteracy which is a by-word in all civilized countries, the literacy being about 5 or 6 per cent, the efforts made by the Government are hopelessly inadequate. Some attempts are made to open elementary schools but greater amounts are spent on secondary and collegiate education. We are concerned with the creation of universities. We are concerned with reforms in secondary education. But of what use is either the university or secondary education while the illiteracy of the country is not lessened by having at least one elementary school in every village in the Presidency? Even with regard to the efforts made by the Education department regarding the elementary schools I must say the efforts are futile, mostly owing to the creation of these moribund aided schools. I do not mean to say that they are incapable of imparting education, but owing to the policy of the Education department in giving them paltry aid the teachers are obliged to resort to other avocations to eke out their livelihood. Most of them exist in name and if they are amply paid and if these aided institutions are allowed to grow with sufficient encouragement I think the educational question will be solved in a few years. Many a village does not know what a road is and in considering the importance of roads we will have to remember that the road has a great civilizing influence. It has a great influence on the economic condition of the villagers. When a village is easily accessible to the outside world there will be a great impetus for them to improve and fall in line with the other forward places in the country. Recently, some grant has been made for the improvement of these village communications. It is 6½ lakhs. It may look a big sum. But when it is distributed to the various local boards and various villages it is insignificant. Moreover the grant is made under so many conditions that I am afraid it will not be utilized. Grants are made in the last portion of the year when the boards have spent up their amounts and they are asked to spend an equal amount. Moreover, we are asked to finish these works before the end of the official year. Both these conditions make it impossible for us to carry on

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the works to a satisfactory completion With regard to water-supply works, it is a still more hopeless affair. Even if it is possible to carry on the operations before the 31st March, the water-supply source that is created with such grants is of no use during the hottest part of the year. In the matter of sinking wells, the water will be at a higher level if they are completed during this period of the year, and these wells naturally dry up during mid-summer, and once they are finished it is impossible to improve them. So, if the Government were to insist upon these grants being utilized before the end of the official year, I am afraid it would be a sheer waste of money. Now, if we consider all these things, in the matter of village sanitation, public health and education, the people are groaning under so many disadvantages, and if these grievances are not redressed, what is the use of a civilized Government? (Hear, hear.) If the budget does not make sufficient provision for the removal of these grievances, I think the most honourable course for us will be to reject it."

* Mr. B. OBALESAPPA:—" Mr. President, I will not take much of the valuable time of the House by any criticial or detailed examination of the budget. I will content myself with a brief enumeration of a few matters that strike me as demanding particular attention from the Government.

" It is very regrettable to point out in my general remarks on this budget that the Government and the hon. Members of this House have bestowed no attention whatsoever on the promotion of the interests of my community (barbers), though this community is more serviceable to all the parties of this Honourable House (laughter) and all the members of every class in the country.

" There are many Veda mantras which speak very highly of the profession of my community (the hon. Sir A. P. Patro: ' Hear, hear '), vide Rig Veda, chapters 8 and 10; Yajur Veda, chapter 3, page 63. According to Atharvana Veda, chapter VI, I think my community may be able to prove that it is of Brahmanic origin in descent. (' Hear, hear ' and laughter.) Under the reign of Muhammadan kings, such as Aurangazib, etc., Hindus, especially high castes, such as Brahmans and Kshatriyas, were in great difficulty. Many of them changed their names, residence, professions and threw off the signs of their high birth, i.e., the sacred thread, and so they are now considered to be Sudras or Non-Brahmans. My community was also one of them. But we are still called Nai Brahmans in the Central Provinces. It is our misfortune now we have fallen from our once high estate and are now one of the most backward and minority communities in this province According to the last census, the population of my community is about 2 lakhs, out of which only four or five graduates are found in it. There is only one double graduate in the Judicial Department, namely, Mr. Nagabhushanam, the present Sarishtadar of the District Court of Cuddapah. He is fully qualified to hold a high office such as the appointment of a District Judge. But he is put down for want of influence with high officers. If the hon. the Law Member will pay some kind attention to my community (Mr. R. Veerian: ' Hear, hear '), just as he is doing in the case of the other backward and depressed classes (laughter), I am bold enough to say that my community will advance considerably in a very short time. I therefore request the hon. the Law Member to be kind enough to take note of the claims of the abovesaid Nagabhushanam for his elevation at least as a District Munsif for the present. (Laughter.) I further submit that the hon. the Law

Member will be graciously pleased to redress the grievances of Maruthuvakulars (barbers) that are being treated very badly in numerous ways in the Tinnevelly district by high caste people for refusing to do the work expected of them in connection with the cremation of human dead bodies.

" Coming to the Revenue department, I learn that there are two graduates and three or four school final candidates Out of the two graduates one, namely, G. Kondiah, is serving in the Cuddapah district as a Deputy Tahsildar of Forest panchayats and the other one, namely, I. Venkatachalam, is serving as a taluk head accountant of Hospet taluk in the Bellary district. The latter is fully qualified to hold a Deputy Collector's post. But, for want of influence with high officers, they are not able to advance. So, I beg to submit to the hon. Member for Revenue to issue orders to the Collectors concerned regarding the promotion of those two graduate members and also the other members of my community who are employed elsewhere, and ask the Collectors to show a special concession in their promotion, as my community is very badly represented in the Revenue department as compared to the other classes. Further, I regret to say that my community is as poor and landless as the depressed classes. I beg therefore that the hon. Member for Revenue may be pleased to issue orders to the Collectors to assign poramboke and waste lands fit for cultivation to the members of my community also, as they are doing in the case of depressed classes.

" Coming to the Development department, I regret to say that there is only one, namely, V. Subba Ramiah, who is employed in the Co-operative department as an inspector and he is now in the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district. Unfortunately, his prospects have been a little blasted for his having taken a little part in the distribution of memorials to the higher authorities praying for the retention of his superior in the Cuddapah district, viz., the Assistant Registrar. I therefore submit to the hon. the Minister for Development to consider his case favourably and remove the bar for promotion so that my community may not suffer unduly since he is the only representative of my community, as far as I know, in that department. I further regret to say that two graduate members of my community who are serving in the Revenue department had applied for the posts of Assistant Registrars last year, but the hon. the Minister for Development overlooked their claims and appointed some other persons having less qualifications than those.

" Coming to the Education department, I request the hon. the Minister for Education that Government scholarships may be provided liberally both in the secondary schools and colleges for the members of barber and washerman communities, as they are most backward in education of all the other classes.

" With regard to the local boards and municipalities, I beg to submit to the hon. the Chief Minister in charge of Local Self-Government that at least one seat for each community of barbers and washermen may be reserved in each local board and municipality where these communities are numerically strong. I further submit to the hon. the Chief Minister for Local Self-Government that a separate circular may be issued to all the Collectors and Presidents of the District Boards to pay special attention to the communities of barbers and washermen while sending nominations, both for the local boards and municipalities. Otherwise, these communities are not likely to be recommended by the local authorities.

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" With regard to the depressed classes of the Ceded districts, I am extremely sorry to say that Government have not sufficiently provided for their education and for assignment of lands and house-sites and for digging wells for their use. So I request the Government that an Honorary Assistant Labour Officer may be provided for each district to look after the grievances of the depressed and backward classes.

" With these few remarks, I shall come to a conclusion of my speech."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, I am rather disappointed in connection with the presentation of the budget during this year. It is a deficit budget. But a deficit budget is not necessarily an unsatisfactory budget ; a deficit budget is not a bad budget provided one can show that the deficit is one which could not be avoided. In my humble opinion, however, I consider that a deficit budget has a very educative and stimulating influence, and therefore I should not fail to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on that point. Well, Sir, I find that it is a great pity that no steps were taken or no attempts were made to relieve the economic distress in the country. Well, Sir, as long as no attempts have been made in that direction, there will be no social emancipation. What do we find after all ? A most useful class of people who form one-sixth of the population of this Presidency and who are very useful members of human society are classified as untouchables, and I should like to quote their total population, which is about 6,484,766 according to the Press Communique, dated Fort St. George, 8th March 1920. These people are greatly responsible for producing the wealth of the country, and in tilling the soil throughout day and night. Without food it is not at all possible for any human being to exist in this world. Moreover, these so-called untouchables are the strong pillars in this country. But what do we find ? Sufficient allotment is not at all provided in the budget. Only a small sum, viz., Rs. 5,85,500, has been provided for their betterment, whereas a sum of Rs. 3,11,000 has been provided in the budget for a class of people who are not at all doing any useful service to the country, who always while away their time, who do not contribute to the wealth of the country and who are most dangerous to human society. Such people are being encouraged. Well, Sir, I would not like to mention the name of that community. They are confined only to three districts, Madura, Ramnad and Tanjore ; whereas the so-called untouchables are residing not in one district, but throughout the 24 districts in the Presidency. What do we find after all ? There are only ten districts to which the activities of the Labour department are confined. Even in those ten districts, only to particular taluks their activities are extended ; and to finish up those activities in a particular taluk it takes nearly five years. And if there are ten taluks in a district it must necessarily take fifty years on the whole. This shows that we are to wait for half a century till their activities are extended to all taluks of those districts Of this Rs. 5,85,000, a part will be spent in maintaining the establishment in those districts, and a part of the amount only will be spent in ameliorating their conditions In order to cope with the work in almost all districts, I should like to suggest that three or four districts may be grouped together and an Honorary Deputy Commissioner of Labour from among the depressed classes may be appointed, so that he may be able to protect them from any harm that may come to them. It is not the question of money, but it is the question of protecting the so-called untouchables. If there is anybody who is specially appointed for that purpose, as was

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suggested by me, I am sure he will very often make references to Government and protect them from any harm that may be done to them. The so-called untouchables are not at all very particular about receiving any benefit from other classes of people or from the Government. But no harm should be done to them. That would be the greatest boon to them, to protect them from any harm being done to them by others. I hope my suggestion will not be considered an unreasonable one and trust serious consideration will be given to my suggestion put forth on the floor of this House.

"I should like to point out that in the last year only 200 scholarships were given to the so-called depressed classes in the whole Presidency from fourth standard to the sixth form, whereas the school-going population comes to 124,774. Can we say that this is a sufficient inducement? Certainly not. I do not see any benefit at all in offering only 200 scholarships. There are large restrictions also in granting scholarships. I submit that the age restrictions in awarding scholarships should go away and the depressed classes should be exempted from such restrictions. In the hostel started for Adi-Dravidas in Madras, I find there are only 43 boys. There should be provision for at least 100 boys and there should be a hostel for girls also on the same lines. I hope that these suggestions will be considered favourably. After all, knowing the activities of the Labour department, I do not think that they are in any way better than showing a plantain to a crying child. We are old enough for such things. We are not particular about lip sympathies, but we are very particular about the results and practical benefits to us from these activities.

"Coming to the nominations to the various local boards and municipalities, whenever I ask why a particular man was not appointed the Government's reply was that suitable candidates were not available. Human nature expects an intelligent answer to an intelligent question. Do you think, Sir, saying that suitable candidates are not available is an intelligent answer? Certainly not. I want to ask them pertinently as to how they came to know that suitable candidates were not available. The depressed classes have not been given a chance to serve. Have the Government tried them? In the absence of any trial, how can you say that suitable candidates are not available, as if the appointing authorities are expert in Ashtavadanam, i.e., doing eight things at a time, eating, writing, counting, reading, imagining, and so on? I do not think the reply is a very appreciable one. But the hon. the Minister used to give a very sympathetic answer and it is not in any way better than the Tamil proverb 'அவர் பிடித்த முயலுக்கு மூன்று கால்.' I am glad to see that the hon. the Minister is contemplating to amend the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts. I should like to suggest that the Acts in all these respects should be so modified as to make it obligatory on the part of the appointing authorities to give nominations to the depressed classes on various local bodies and municipalities. I have got the statistics here. I find that in many of the municipalities members of the depressed classes are not being appointed. Out of 80 municipal councils, they are being ignored in 20, out of 126 taluk boards, they are being appointed only in 72 boards, out of 24 district boards I think they are appointed only on 20 of the boards. It is a great pity to find that out of 660 union boards, only in very few boards these members are being appointed. The results are far from satisfactory. I hope the hon. the Minister in charge will kindly take these suggestions very seriously into consideration and see that adequate

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representations are being given to the so-called depressed classes in order to avoid our interpellations and other frequent representations in the matter.

"Now, coming to the Education Department, what do I find there? In the year 1919, I find that there were 8,157 elementary schools, but out of these schools run by public management the members of the depressed classes are being allowed only in 609. What about the rest? Since then a good number of schools have been started, and I hope the hon. the Minister will seriously consider this and see that the depressed classes are freely admitted in all the schools. There is no use of sending a polite circular. It should be made obligatory on the part of the correspondents of the schools and headmasters to admit all these classes of people without any distinction or obstruction whatever. If they think that in certain schools depressed classes are not admitted, the teachers concerned should be warned and should even be dismissed. Everything depends on the teacher. I am sure that these instructions will be carried out by issuing circulars in a practical manner.

"As regards instruction in these schools, it is being imparted in a very hopeless manner. They teach nothing more than 'cat, rat, a cat and a rat sat on a mat', 'those who have not got eyes are called blind, those who have not got legs are called lame, those who have not got heads are called dullards', and things of that sort. (Laughter.) We do not want such kind of hopeless instruction. So it is advisable for the hon. Minister in charge to take early steps to modify the curriculum, so that useful instruction may be imparted in the schools and those who receive the instruction may become useful members of society.

"Again, I find that the interpretation of the rule contained in the Madras Educational Rules, rule 72, is not made in a correct manner. The rule is ambiguous. Very often, the hon. the Minister in charge used to puzzle me and give puzzling answers whenever I asked why concession was not allowed to the members of the depressed classes and backward communities according to rule 92. This rule for half-fee concession applies only in the case of secondary schools and colleges, on the production of poverty certificate, but poverty certificate is not at all taken into consideration or given effect to by the correspondent of the school. The rule should be so modified as to admit the members of the depressed classes free without payment of any school fees at all, in all Government Institutions. It costs nothing to the Government. But in the case of aided, mission and non-mission secondary schools and colleges, it should be so modified as to admit members of the depressed classes at not more than one-fourth of the standard rate of fees. The Government can compensate the management to make good the loss sustained. I hope the hon. the Minister in charge will not consider these suggestions as unreasonable. I am sure that he has real sympathy at heart and I hope this real sympathy will be turned into practical sympathy and I will really thank him if he does so on behalf of the community. As regards rule 73 (1), this rule applies only in the case of elementary schools. Even in elementary schools run by Government and Local Boards members of the depressed classes are not being admitted without pay ment of fees. It is left to the option of the teachers and correspondents of the schools to decide in the matter. They will have to see whether the student can afford to pay or not. In order to get rid of the student, they used to say that his parents are rich enough to pay. I hope this rule would be so.

modified as to make it compulsory on them to admit all the members of the depressed classes into these schools without payment of fees. There should be no conditional clause at all as at present in rule 73 (1).

"I have got some more important points. As regards jail administration I come to rule 387 of the Jail Manual. It says: 'In allotting labour, reasonable allowance should be made for caste prejudice, i.e., no Brahman or caste Hindu should be employed in chuckler's work.' I do not know why such preferential treatment should be shown to these people who also come under the category of 'convicts'. Jails are intended to reform people and they should not think that jails are father-in-law's or mother-in-law's house to expect preferential treatment. Those who frequent the jails should be given even that work and we should not pitch upon a particular class of people for that work. In the Alipuram jail, all classes of people are asked to throw their night-soil and urine into the incinerator. Nobody will then grumble. If all classes of convicts are asked to remove their own night-soil and urine, it will be more reasonable. I do not think the hon. the Home Member will say it is unreasonable. The proverb says 'மாருக்கு இனாத்தவன் பிள்ளையார் கோவில் அண்டி'. So, it must not be thought that because the depressed classes are poor and simple-minded they will tolerate all this and they only should be asked to do thoti work. There are different sub-sects among the depressed classes and all of them are not accustomed to do the thoti work.

"Coming to the Staff Selection Board, I find there is an examination and the applicants have to undergo that examination by remitting fees on the production of medical certificate also. I believe this Staff Selection Board was created with a view to maintaining a standard of efficiency. But there are several other methods of maintaining the efficiency. I know bright school students who were capable of passing any difficult examinations, but if they were put in the practical line they were not able to shine. They are not able to do practical work efficiently. One the other hand, there are some students who were dull in their school days, but if they are given practical work they shine well. What are we to say for this? The standard of efficiency could not be gauged by mere examination alone. Some students by cramming from books may be able to pass any kind of difficult examinations. This is not the way of maintaining the standard of efficiency in various departments. I want to know whether such persons will be able to solve any practical problems. Passing examination is one thing and doing practical work satisfactorily without passing such Staff Selection Board examination is entirely a different thing. Therefore the depressed classes shoud be exempted from the Staff Selection Board examinations. I hope the hon. the Law Member has real sympathy for the depressed classes at his heart and he will take down notes on that important point." (Loud Laughter.)

12-45 p.m. * Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"Mr. President, on the principle of a little adverse criticism being good for every one I have tried to find something in the budget about which to complain but regret to have to say that there is very little with which I can find reason to quarrel. I feel sure we all must regret very much that it has not been possible to make more provision for medical and educational needs but, without additional taxation, this seems quite impossible.

"We Chambers of Commerce are always on the look out for unfair competition. We are prepared to meet any amount of fair competition at any time.

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"In examining the budget for Government grants there appears to be only the usual provision for carrying on existing Government enterprises and I think the general opinion may be said to be that we regard none of the existing enterprises as really serious competitors. But we are entirely against such enterprises in principle. There is the usual provision of four lakhs for State aid to industries but, even this, if wisely distributed, should not cause us any great apprehension. We would however welcome a statement of policy by the hon. the Minister for Development in the matter of Government enterprises. I believe it was indicated in this House a short while ago that Government were now departing from their original policy of granting financial assistance to commercial concerns only when existing institutions would not be adversely affected. We would welcome an assurance from the hon. the Minister for Development that it is not the policy of Government in any single case to support inefficiency so that it may destroy efficiency. The logical sequence of such a policy must be that it should be applied also to the professions, such as the legal and medical professions, and that Government should support members of these professions who, in competition with their more able competitors, are not able to progress.

"I must say that I by no means share the terrible gloom and depression in which some hon. Members have stated they are enveloped after reading the budget. The hon. the Finance Member has for all practical purposes been able to present a balanced budget and I may say that if during the past four years all commercial concerns could have recorded the same they would have been very well satisfied.

"I think we may congratulate the hon. the Finance Member upon his very lucid and easily understandable statement and upon the fact of his having been able, as the result of his hard work, to point to such a favourable position of affairs."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is all very well to lay down, as the hon. the Finance Member has chosen to do, that in the administration of this Presidency they are guided by great principles, principles laid down by eminent men, but it is very difficult to satisfy an ever-vigilant public opinion that that principle has been given effect to in practice. The hon. the Finance Member referred us to Cicero's maxim that 'thrift is a great source of revenue,' and assured us that this consideration is ever present in the minds of the Finance Department. Even taking the Finance Member's statement as accurate, it is certainly open to question whether the alertness of the Finance Department alone can bring about the millennium unless and until all the other departments of the State also put their shoulders to the wheel and make an honest attempt to follow a definite line of action which, while consistent with the maxim above referred to, will at the same time be in consonance with the just and sound principles of taxation and finance. Tested in this light, the financial administration of this Presidency is certainly far from satisfactory.

"It will be remembered that when we were all clamouring for the remission of provincial contributions, we were actuated solely by the belief that any relief obtained in this direction would go to the rescue of the nation-building departments which were actually starving for want of adequate

funds, and His Excellency Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Madras, gave us the assurance that when relief was obtained in the matter of provincial contribution, the whole of this amount would be earmarked for expenditure on nation-building departments. It is with this view, viz., that the nation-building departments which were actually starving should obtain sufficient funds to carry on amelioration work that our representatives in the Legislative Assembly pressed the Government of India to give relief to the provinces very harshly affected by the unjust Meston award ; and the anxiety they had in this matter will be evident if we look into the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly wherein they have definitely stated it to be their recommendation that the whole of the amount remitted in the provincial contribution should go to the Transferred Departments. But what happened actually ? The budget figures were so manipulated last year that we were faced with a deficit and a large slice of the 126 lakhs obtained by way of relief in the provincial contribution was taken away to meet the deficit in the budget with the result that the Transferred Departments in spite of the assurance given by His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the desire expressed by the Members of the Legislative Assembly, obtained only a small slice of this amount, thus making it impossible to venture upon any ameliorative schemes which can go to alleviate the lot of the masses of the people in this Presidency. This action is now sought to be justified on the grounds that the Legislative Assembly had no authority to impose its will on the Provincial Legislatures in the matter of the utilization of the amount remitted in the provincial contributions and that the Government of India had not laid down any condition as to the manner in which this amount is to be expended. These arguments may be correct theoretically but it lacks that moral force which alone can justify it. The same story is repeated this year also, in spite of a further reduction in our provincial contribution of 57 lakhs. Out of a total reduction of 173 lakhs, only 72·55 lakhs have been set apart for new items of expenditure, of which only 25 lakhs and odd go to the Transferred Departments. Is this a state of things, I ask, with which we can be satisfied ?

" I shall now turn to some aspects of the administration which hit a very large proportion of the population of this country. According to the budget estimates, 38 per cent of the total revenues come from Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise—the departments of the administration which directly affect a major portion of the population of this Presidency. Only recently we had a full dress debate for about two days and a half in discussing the question as to what should be the future excise policy of this Government. Several suggestions were put forward from this part of the House, and they were all rejected by the Minister *calling* himself a representative of the people, and a wishy-washy resolution has been passed on the sole responsibility of the Ministerialists in this House which, I am afraid, is not in the least going to effect any change in the present system. Under the head ' Stamps ' also, a major portion of the income derived comes from the poorer classes of the population. Though the enhancements in the duty on stamps and court-fees were only made as a temporary measure, we see no indication yet of its restoration to the original level. Then let us take the Land Revenue. I desire at the outset to draw attention to one declaration that was made by the Land Revenue Settlement Bill Committee, 1921, under the presidency of the then Revenue Member. This was to the effect ' that there

was undoubtedly a strong feeling prevalent among a section of people in this Presidency that some form of permanent settlement is necessary.' This is clearly an under-statement. It is a fact admitted by every one who has known the history of the sad tale of the revenue settlements in Madras, that the demand for a permanent settlement of land revenue in this province is an universal demand. It is one that is made not so much in the interests of the landed classes as in the interests of the economic well-being of the masses. The history of this long and continued agitation is quite familiar to the Members of this Council. I need not therefore take up your time in detailing the evils which the present system of land revenue settlements has wrought in prejudice of the economic well-being of our province. This must now be accepted as common ground between the Government and ourselves—at least after the joint committee's final pronouncement in 1919. It seems to me consequently that this Government is under the clear duty to get rid of the existing land revenue system as early as possible. It should not take refuge under the plea that the legislature had rejected the particular brand of legislation which the Government had proposed. In the past, for over 75 years, the Government had administratively also attempted and proposed different solutions. None of them were successful. None of them could settle the great issues involved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned including the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The whole of this history, therefore, seems to me only to prove that the one alternative which they have all along avoided is the only one through which this admittedly urgent reform should be carried out, namely, the introduction of some specific form of permanent settlement. It is the policy which was originally intended and declared to be the policy of the British Government in respect of all ryotwari lands in this Presidency. It is the policy which the Madras Government supported all along until a reactionary Secretary of State in the eighties of the last century finally gave the go-bye to the pledges and promises previously made. The injustice and hardships created by the doctrine of Government ownership which was laid down by him in unmeasured terms were later sought to be alleviated by such sympathetic officers of Madras who gave thought to the matter, by various proposals. But some proved illusory or were found unpractical to work out, while others were turned down by the superior authorities. As in political, so in economic reforms we find that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have only laid down devolution and autonomy in paper. They continue to dictate policies to the Government which perpetrate past injustices. Even the draft Bill of 1924 does not appear to meet with their approval. But so far as we, representatives of the people, are concerned, nothing less than some form of permanent settlement will satisfy us. It may be said that the Taxation Enquiry Committee have made some proposals in this behalf. But as the matter of permanent settlement was removed from the scope of the enquiry, their recommendations can in no way be considered to be made on a thorough examination of all the aspects of the problem and therefore deserve to be brushed aside as an one-sided statement of the case. It is our clear duty, as representatives of the people, to press for some form of permanent settlement, failing which it is for the representatives to consider whether the time has not come for the adoption of the policy of 'grievances before supplies'. Clearly allied with this is the question of irrigation facilities. It is a well-known fact that the irrigation and drainage facilities in the Deltaic area are far from satisfactory and the

hon. the Finance Member himself has admitted this in his speech on Monday last in the statement he made 'that in the Cauvery delta the standard at which training and protective works are maintained is inadequate and that money should be spent not only on restoring but also on improving the conditions which existed before the floods'. In addition to this some portions of the Trichinopoly district are year after year affected by drought, so that the ryots have been reduced to a very miserable position. Improvements in the irrigation facilities of the Trichinopoly district have been commenced last year by excavating the South Bank Canal and while I feel thankful to this House and to the Government for realizing the urgency of the matter, I feel bound to add that the excavation of the channel by itself would not solve the real problem facing the ryots of the Trichinopoly district, though it may go some way to relieve distress. At present the existing course of the Marudur Nattu Vaikal has been widened to double its original width and deepened by one foot under the original depth. It must not, however, be forgotten that at the head of the new channel, no sand escape is provided and, a layman as I am, I believe from my experience of the korambu channels in the district that the new channel also will be silted up during the first floods, especially as the bed of the river in front of the head is rocky, necessitating the flow of sand into the channel. I therefore appeal to this House and particularly to my hon. colleagues representing the neighbouring district of Tanjore to support me in my demand for an anicut at Kattalai which will go a great way to relieve the ryots of the Trichinopoly district from the miserable position they are placed in. There seems to be some misapprehension that the construction of the anicut would affect the interests of Tanjore, but I assure my fellow mirasidars of Tanjore that no such thing would happen and I am fortified in this view by the opinion of experts also.

"There are many other points of administrative detail to which I would like to make a reference, but the time at my disposal is very limited that it is not possible for me to refer to them even incidentally. I shall however refer briefly to some points which are agitating the minds of the people of my district in particular. The House will remember that at my instance a resolution was passed recommending the reduction of the tree tax to its original rate. As I have then explained at some length the reasons for the motion, I need not go into them again. The Government have not given effect to the same. Nor have they given effect to the recommendation of this Council to grant remission in partial fields. Also, the resolution relating to the grant of suitable funds for alleviating the distress of the people of the flood-affected areas has not been given effect to fully. The funds placed at the disposal of the co-operative societies are too meagre to cope with the work and the materials supplied are not sufficient to complete the work within a reasonable length of time. Even in the matter of compensation for lands taken for the road and railway construction, the rates are fixed on the present value of lands which should necessarily be much less than its original value in the pre-flood period. I understand that even where remissions have been granted, local fund cesses are being levied, and I need hardly say that it would be a great burden on a landholder who has lost all his produce. These points, I think, are sufficient to show the indifference with which the Government treat the ryots; and yet we are assured from high quarters that nobody is more interested in the agriculturists than themselves and we are

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going to have a costly Agricultural Commission. I would therefore appeal to the Revenue Member to consider the plight of the poor agriculturist and do his best to relieve his lot.

"One more point and I am done. The system of conditional grants for elementary education, rural water-supply, village communications, etc., works a great hardship on the boards whose financial resources are far from satisfactory. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to reconsider the matter and adopt suitable measures to improve the lot of the people."

1 p.m. * Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is surprising to see that the budget presented by the hon. the Finance Member is both disappointing and unsatisfactory. I find in this budget that large amounts of money are provided for erecting public buildings. Great sums of money are also spent in the Forest Department, without a proportionate income. The amounts might as well have been usefully spent for meeting the pressing needs of the people, such as irrigation, education, agriculture, industry, medical relief, sanitation, roads and communications, etc.

"The budget allotment for irrigation is inadequate to meet the requirements of the people. For instance, the Manur channel in the Tinnevelly district is under repairs for the past fifty years. The bunds in various places are in a bad condition and there is plenty of silt to be removed. This was repeatedly brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member in charge of Irrigation during the budget times of 1924 and 1925 by my hon. Friend Mr. P. N. Marthandam Pillai and myself. The hon. the Law Member replied that the Superintending Engineer had been directed to expedite the necessary repairs to the Manur channel in Tinnevelly district. No steps have hitherto been taken by both the Revenue and the Engineering departments. It is also strange to see that no provision is made in the budget for this channel. Unless and until this channel is completely repaired and the silt removed, there will be no safety for the bunds which will lead to great loss to the people. There is another instance of similar emergency. Adequate provision is not made in the budget for complete repairs to the bunds of the Tambraparni river, which have sustained serious damages in several places, especially in the following places:—

'Left flood banks above the Marudur anicut and below the Srivaikuntam anicut. Right flood banks below the Srivaikuntam anicut, north main channel and other breaches of serious nature.'

"It will be beneficial to the people at large if more amount is allotted for irrigation, as most of the people in this country depend chiefly on agriculture. The hon. the Law Member is requested to make necessary provision as early as possible.

"I invite the attention of the hon. the Home Member in charge of the Forest Department to the fact that large amounts of money are being spent unnecessarily in cutting down and removing the trees on the Papanasam hills in the Tinnevelly district. This is strongly objected to by the people, as it is detrimental to the Tambraparni river and its irrigation. A committee of the official and non-official Members of this Council may be formed to enquire into and discuss the matter. The further cutting of trees in the above forest may be ordered to be stopped till the committee finally settle the matter.

"As regards the forest reserved portions, those adjoining villages may at least be handed over to the forest panchayats I bring to the notice of the hon. the Revenue Member that there appear to be plenty of poramboke darkhast lands, fit for cultivation, which have been reserved for depressed classes and Military sepoys for a number of years in some of the taluks of the Tinnevelly district, especially Nanguneri, Tinnevelly and Srivaikuntam taluks. I welcome the reservation, but at the same time choice may be given to the poor applicants, if any, among other castes, if there are no applications from the depressed classes or the Military sepoys within a reasonable time, which may be fixed by the Government.

"No provision appears to have been made in the budget for the village officers to be restored under the Village Officers Restoration Act.

"In the matter of education, the hon. Minister has achieved one great object by the passing of the Andhra University Bill into law by which the people of the Andhra districts are very much satisfied. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will be pleased to frame schemes for a Tamil University, place the same before this hon. House and thereby satisfy the people of the Tamil districts who are very anxiously waiting for it, with a view to improve the Tamil literature

"The system of elected presidents introduced in some of the district boards in certain districts of this Presidency is an important reform, worth mentioning during the present Chief Minister's regime. The system is no doubt working successfully and I have full confidence that the hon. Minister will soon introduce the system in the remaining district boards also.

"It is also satisfactory to note that every endeavour has been made during the last year to introduce medical relief in the rural areas; but the funds allotted to them for this year are not sufficient. It is requested that proper encouragement will be given to them. It is also requested that Unani, Ayurvedic and Tamil Siddha Vaidhya dispensaries may be opened in rural areas at Government cost, as the establishment of such dispensaries would be less costly and more popular, for I know that the Ayurvedic dispensaries sanctioned by the Tinnevelly Taluk Board work satisfactorily.

"The construction of village roads and water-supply in rural areas require large amounts and provision has not been made in the budget for these items. There are practically no roads at all to many villages from the main roads, especially in the Tinnevelly district. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will see to it as soon as possible.

"As regards the selection of members for nomination to the local boards and municipal councils, the procedure now adopted by the hon. Minister seems to be that the District Collectors alone are consulted and orders passed thereon. Neither the presidents of the local boards nor the chairmen of the municipalities appear to have any hand in the matter. In the interests of the administration of local boards and municipalities, I think it better to ask the presidents and chairmen concerned to select the members from the unrepresented classes, as they are supposed to be in close touch with them. It is very satisfactory to note that the hon. the Minister for Development has increased the number of co-operative credit societies in some districts and it is hoped that greater attention will be given to the rural areas and more societies opened. Agricultural banks for the advance of loan to agricultural people may be opened in all the rural areas and the help of the Government

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with large funds to meet the requirements is absolutely necessary to work out the plan in this direction. Without such pecuniary aid, any attempt of the hon. Minister to make the department a success will be in vain.

"As regards industry, it is very essential to develop it as the country is very badly in need of it. The hon. Minister is expected to devote special attention to this, and allot adequate funds for the starting of industries in rural areas, so as to enable the people at large to be benefited by them."

*Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have no doubt that this Honourable House is well aware that, so far as the Ceded districts are concerned, bad years is the rule and good years the exception; and the Government instead of trying to avert the consequent famines in the district by provision of suitable facilities for irrigation and other measures, prefer to devote all their attention and resources to districts like Tanjore which hardly know what a famine is like. This neglect of our districts is a cause for grave dissatisfaction among our people.

"The Forest Department, I fear, is too much in evidence in our districts. Instead of the department contributing to the additional convenience of the people, it has become a fertile source of annoyance to them. Our ryots cannot now easily procure even agricultural implements. The grazing fees for our cattle and sheep are excessive. The result is that very many people are obliged to part with a considerable number of their cattle. This, in its turn, means diminution of the available manure and ever decreasing outturn from land. The Government also derive no profit corresponding to the amount they spend on the department. It cannot well be otherwise, when the Government are bent upon creating high-salaried appointments for inadequate reasons. In my own district of Kurnool, there have been at times as many as six or seven forest officers without there being sufficient work for them.

"The excise administration in our district leaves much to be desired. The Government provide in all conscience more than enough facilities for people to get drunk and, in addition, I strongly suspect that there is also an illicit traffic in intoxicants which cannot be without the knowledge of the local officials and which can be put down if the officials are serious about it.

"Our districts are very backward educationally and yet the Government treat us with even less consideration than what they show to other districts which are comparatively wealthier and more literate. In our parts there are very many villages which cannot boast of even one literate man. Even among villages with a populationof over 500, there are many which have no elementary schools. The Government refuse to help the board to start schools in such villages, if there is already a private missionary or other aided school. These private agencies do not really meet the actual demand for education in the villages. In my district the local boards have levied the full education cess and yet the Government do not see their way to find for us the additional amount necessary to bring education within reasonable reach of all people. Again, there are many villages where schools cannot be established for lack of suitable buildings to locate them. At least for such villages the Government should allot grants for building purposes.

"In conclusion I want to refer to the water scarcity which is acutely felt in several parts of our districts. Villages which have absolutely no drinking water well for their use are not at all uncommon. In some places people

have to go four or five miles during summer to fetch drinking water. The difficulties of the depressed classes in this respect are even more deplorable. I request that the Government may be pleased to bear in mind all these facts and give liberal grants to the boards to enable them to mitigate the sufferings specified above."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member in his budget speech invited us to attend to the final obsequies of the last completed financial year first, before he would speculate on the prospects of the coming year. I must confess that in both the tasks that he has undertaken he has acquitted himself creditably. The budget as finally presented to the House discloses an amount of industry and care bestowed by the Finance Department which deserves recognition at the hands of the Council.

"There is, however, one portion of the budget which I have not been able to understand. The principle on which loans are borrowed and the purpose for which loans could be utilised have been gradually changing from year to year. Like the Lord Chancellor's notorious foot (laughter), this principle seems to vary with every Finance Member. The hon. Member in the course of his speech remarked that the purposes for which loans could be utilised for capital works are guided by certain financial regulations and these regulations have been more rigorously, or perhaps more efficiently, applied this year than in previous years. I am unable to see what the exact principles which regulate these transactions are. I have gone through the Public Works Department Budget and I am surprised to find several items provided for out of the revenue funds, which one would have ordinarily expected to be met out of loans. I shall only instance a few to show how the deficit has increased owing to the application of what is, I conceive to be, wrong financial canons and principles. It may be that these canons have been forced upon the Local Government and the hon. the Finance Member from above. But in that case I think it is high time that we should protest against such restrictive rules as hamper orderly progress. I remember the late Finance Member suggesting as a canon that works costing over a lakh of rupees might be met from loan funds but that works under that amount might be met from current revenues. That was observed during one of the financial years, but in the present budget, if you turn to the budget memorandum, you will find that very costly schemes involving an ultimate estimate of from 3 to 6 lakhs have been provided for from revenues.

1-15 p.m. "In this connexion I should like to know from the Government why opportunity has not been taken to have a Joint Financial Secretary to specially advise the Transferred departments. I am aware that in other provinces this has not yet been done. I do not suggest it in any sense as a reflection against the Finance Secretary or the Finance Department. There must have been a purpose, a very deep purpose also, in the recommendation of the Joint Committee and of the learned authors of the Report when they suggested the advisability of having a Joint Finance Secretary; and it seems to me that there ought to be a proper explanation why this provision has not yet been availed of. Those are the two points which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Finance Member.

"Coming, Sir, to the hon. the Law Member he has two subjects, Law and Irrigation, in his charge. I have tabled a resolution regarding the

Sessions Court at Vizagapatam. It was not reached because a very urgent public matter came in the middle. So I take this opportunity to request the hon. the Law Member to continue the Agency Court at Vizagapatam. We must be satisfied with two things for the continuance of the court. One is whether the court has sufficient work to do, so that it may be continued. The second point we have to consider is whether it is financially hampering the Government, i.e., whether the Government is spending any extra amount on that court. Regarding the first point I may point out that there is enough of appeals and suits besides sessions cases so that it is quite necessary to continue the court and make it permanent. Regarding the second question, that of finance, I wish to point out that the amount realized from stamp fees, etc., is large and the Government are not incurring any extra expenditure, but they are spending out of the money realised from the court The third point I would like to point out is that justice is wanted. We are told that the sessions court will be included in the Revenue Department. Now we have a separate Judicial officer as Sessions Judge. A proposal is under consideration to take away the Sessions Judge and merge his office into that of the Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor or to appoint some other Revenue officer to attend to this work. In this connection I may point out to the hon. the Revenue Member, because he is also concerned in this matter, that it is not fair that you should take away the separate Judicial officer and appoint a Revenue officer. The first point is if an officer is appointed to look after both the work, he will not be able to do justice to his work because he will not have sufficient time. Secondly, people want justice. I do not mean to say that justice will not be rendered if both the work is looked after by one officer But he will not have the time and experience which a separate Judicial officer will have. I leave the point there and request the hon. the Law Member to say in his reply what he is going to do in the circumstances. I may point out that several mahazars have been sent from the Agency tracts asking that District Munsif's Courts may be opened there because they are paying money to the other courts. I leave the Agency Courts there.

" Then I come to the subject of projects of irrigation. There is not much of irrigation in Vizagapatam as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition knows. But there are one or two important schemes, in the Sarvasidhi and Golgonda taluks. I request the hon. the Law Member to call for plans and estimates for the Tamavada Reservoir Project. That project is not a major or big project. It is a small project.

" The next point is about the provision of Rs. 50,000 that is made for a combined court-house at Vizagapatam. In view of the increasing cost of labour and materials, I think it is better that the Government should take the earliest opportunity to complete the building as otherwise they will have to incur extra expenditure. I want to point out that it is better to provide at least a sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees this year and finish the work in two years at a cost of 3 lakhs of rupees. Otherwise the Government will have to spend 6 lakhs of rupees as great developments are taking place and the price of everything has gone high. The expenditure to be incurred will be very great if the work is not finished in two years. I therefore request the hon. the Law Member to provide a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees this year.

"Well, Sir, I leave the hon. the Law Member, and come to the hon. the Home Member. I would suggest to him only one matter. There are long-term prisoners in the Vizagapatam Jail and I would request him to make provision for technological institutions to train the convicts in skilled labour as artisans, masons and carpenters so that when they come out of the Jail they will find a big avenue of work, on account of the development of the port. With that, I leave the hon. the Home Member. I have nothing to say to the hon. the Revenue Member.

"I come now to the hon the Minister for Local Self-Government. Hon. Members are aware that there is a well-equipped hospital and Medical College at Vizagapatam which are the nucleus as it were of the Andhra University. The people in my constituency are grateful to the hon. the Minister for establishing a Medical College there. It is as good as the Medical College at Madras. Even though the hospital is not as decent as the Madras Hospital, it is a very good one. I congratulate the hon the Minister for what he has done. At the same time I wish to point out to him one or two matters. There is already a professor of Hygiene and Physiology and I request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the training of sanitary inspectors You have a Deputy Sanitary Engineer at Waltair. It is not difficult for the hon the Minister to arrange to train the Telugu Sanitary Inspectors at the Medical College at Vizagapatam. That is my first suggestion to him The second suggestion is this. You have a Medical College there. A large number of students find it difficult to find places of residence and I would request the hon. Minister to make arrangements for the construction of a hostel for the medical students.

"There is one other point. There was a very useful dispensary, the Jaggarow dispensary which was closed as soon as the new hospital came into existence. That dispensary was very useful to the people in the southern wards. Since that dispensary was closed, people find it very hard to go all the way—two miles—to the new hospital. I requested the hon. Minister when he came to Vizagapatam to see his way to have a small dispensary in the southern wards to give medical relief to the people there. I may point out to him that there would be no extra expenditure. The professors of the College may be asked to attend to the work of the dispensary in turns. As for the supply of medicines, the King George Hospital can supply them. There will be no extra expenditure. There will be no difficulty about finding a building. There is already a big Medical school and a portion of it can be utilized for the dispensary; it would relieve the distress of the people living in the locality. I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to open a dispensary ere long.

"One more point. I just want to speak about the Town-Planning Trust to be created for Vizagapatam It is very important in view of great developments in Vizagapatam. I would also request the hon. Minister to provide funds for grants and loans, because a back water scheme must come into existence in view of the development of the harbour. Unless and until the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government comes to the aid of our municipality, it is not possible for a poor municipality like ours to give a sum of 15 or 20 lakhs for that purpose.

"So, I request the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to provide grants for water-supply.

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"Now I turn my attention to the hon. the Minister for Education. I do not find him here. (Laughter.) We are very grateful to him for the establishment of the Andhra University In this connexion I would suggest one thing to him and that is about the establishment of a Technological Institute. It has already been stated that there is a second-grade college at Vizagapatam. I would request the hon. Minister to convert it into a first-grade college as soon as possible. 1-30 p.m.

"Now I come to the Development Minister. Until the Trade School proposed by the Director of Industries is established at Vizagapatam the workshops of the Andhra Engineering Company may be subsidised for the training of a select number of apprentices on such terms as the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe. I would request the hon. the Minister to consider this point.

"As regards shortage of houses to non-gazetted officers, the high rents that are demanded led the Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference at Trichinopoly to include Vizagapatam also in the list of Presidency towns for purposes of an allowance for dearness in the cost of living. It is therefore necessary that in consultation with the Director of Town-Planning and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies a scheme should be evolved to offer facilities for the members of the services to have decent houses and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs should be provided. As my hon. Friend from Coimbatore pointed out nobody is taking care of these poor people and they have not sufficient means to build their own houses.

"While thanking the Government for opening a Fisheries station at Vizagapatam for the East Coast, I would request the hon. Minister—I pointed this out to him when he came to Vizagapatam—to make provision for the early construction of a marine aquarium and laboratories and also to take over the Municipal Fisherman school and develop it into a Fisheries school for the East Coast with a laboratory attached to it."

The House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar :—"Mr. President, Sir, there is little scope of the tax-payers being satisfied unless Government deems it proper to produce a surplus budget and dedicate more money for the redemption of their real grievances. As matters stand at present, there is no prospect of the Government getting rid of the deficit budgets unless serious steps are taken to effect retrenchments in all departments. Appeals from all parts for improving village cart roads have reached the Government to no effect. It would have been well if the Government in the interest of public convenience had decided to sanction at least half of the estimate given even on the proposal from local bodies or any local association. It is really a matter of serious grievance to the poor villagers, whose major portion of earnings goes to the Government in the shape of taxes, that the Government have not devoted their attention to facilitate their traffic. I hope the Government will do for the poor villagers the construction of necessary cartroads which they are in most need of.

"I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government for taking steps to introduce medical relief in rural areas. If he pushes on this scheme, more vigourously, I hope the poor villagers will be satisfied to some

extent. I think it will be better in this connexion to point out that steps should be taken to train up ayurvedic physicians in unani methods and that they should be given first chance in rural medical relief departments. Unless some steps are taken in that direction, there is no encouragement to our Indian physicians practising on Indian lines. As such, I hope the Government will realize this and take immediate steps to improve it.

"Coming to village courts, they are given powers to try only cases valuing up to Rs. 50; and so, the valuation of the suits lying within their jurisdiction may be raised to Rs. 100. This will safeguard more money of the tax-payer who may not be going unnecessarily to the munsif's court.

"Though the Government has recently announced that the public roads, wells and tanks are open to all classes of people irrespective of caste or creed, yet it has not come in to effect. There will be no effect at all by simply passing a Government Order. Unless Government make arrangements to take criminal action upon persons who obstruct people making use of the public roads and wells the Government Order cannot at all achieve its object.

"I am very glad to learn of the Education Minister's practical steps to improve education on linguistic basis, e. g., the Andhra University Act. I hope that the Minister will soon think of introducing a Tamil University Bill. If such measures are not taken to improve education, with the mother tongue as the medium of instruction, I fear that the swaraj goal is not in our sight. The present system of imparting education to our pupils is far from satisfactory. It takes nearly 25 years of their life-time to reach some level before which they are obliged to spend most of their time to earn a livelihood and consequently lose their energy disabling them from developing what they had studied during such a long period of 25 years. So, I request Government to give proper education to our pupils so as to make them fit for any work physically or intellectually on reaching majority age. As far as the improvement of education is concerned, I am glad to say that where there are 50 Nadars' houses in a village, we could see a school there conducted and fully maintained from their Mahami (charitable) funds. Now, in many of the villages we are starting girls schools and giving free education to them. Such being the case, I request the Government to consider the schools maintained by Nadars more favourably by giving them more grants and to take immediate steps in starting schools wherever there are no schools, in every Nadar village that contains even less than 50 houses.

"No doubt the Government are taking every step to improve the Kallars. This system is necessary for a country like ours for the Government to take the initiative and I hope in future similar provisions will also be made to educate the depressed classes, to have labour officers in all districts either paid or honorary, to look into their grievances and take the necessary steps to ameliorate their condition.

"I am glad the hon. the Law Member has taken practical steps to start the Mettur project schemes. No doubt it is beneficial not only to those districts concerned but also to other districts to form an idea of having such sort of scheme in their districts to improve wet irrigation lands. When the hon. Member visited Periyar, it seems he came to understand that if Kallar scheme be combined with Periyar and a joint hydro-electric scheme as well as a great irrigation project can be started, it will be of immense use to the public besides bringing income to Government. When such is the case, I

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hope he will consider it and do the needful by at least having a preliminary survey of the scheme this year. I should like to say in this connexion that my community belongs to the minority communities and has been for ever loyal to the Crown. This community has not been taken into consideration by the Government in the matter of giving appointments. Though there are many qualified men among them and very few in Government service, they are not at all encouraged in any way and none of them working in departments in the lower grade have been promoted to higher grade in the selection made usually every year. So, I request the Government to take steps to encourage our men and to take them in the higher grades of appointments when further recruitments take place and thus give opportunities to those that are already in service as they are only very small in number in proportion to the population.

" With regard to the recent dissolution of the Virudhunagar Municipal Council after the redistribution of wards, the Deputy Collector was nominated Chairman. It seems there was a huge cry about the conduct of the chairman with regard to the elections held recently. After declaring a candidate duly elected after the counting of votes it was altered the next day for some unreasonable purposes In another ward a candidate was declared duly elected without any election being held at all which is illegal. Announcing to the public by beat of tom tom that residents of the 11th ward were prohibited from going into the 3rd ward and canvassing therein, such as they did, is absolutely unlawful and bears testimony to the high-handed dealings of the official chairman. So, I request the Government to take immediate steps and to have an open enquiry of his action stated above and take the necessary action on the officer concerned as is the duty of a responsible Government like this so as to safeguard public peace."

* Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi :—" Mr. President, the dominating feature of the budget now under discussion seems to be the conspicuous absence of Government's attention to the needs and requirements of some unfortunate districts, particularly, Ceded districts, and more particularly the Kurnool district.

" It is painfully disappointing to see that not a page of this voluminous budget contains any information which goes to prove that the Government is aware of the conditions prevailing in those districts, or that Government feels that Kurnool district also forms part of the Madras Presidency and that it is also entitled to a share of the benefit of the total revenue of the Presidency to which it also contributes its own share however small and insignificant it may be.

" The budget seems to be a proof positive and a proof in abundance of the fact that the guiding principle chiefly observed in its preparation is what is contained in the Biblical expression ' To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not will be taken even the little that he hath.'

" The chief and right function of any Government should be to collect from all but to spend for those who stand in most need of help. If this should be recognized as the paramount duty of any Government then while the field for collecting revenues should extend all over the Presidency the field for spending should be concentrated to a few places which are most backward. It is the sick that needs the medical help and not the healthy

and hale. It is the weak and not the strong that need support and help. It is the falling beam that needs a prop and not that which is sound and firm. These simple maxims do not seem to have played any prominent part in the preparation of the budget.

"Of all districts in the Presidency, the Ceded districts are the poorest and they are proverbially backward in all respects. But alas! it is the Ceded districts that are denied a warm corner in the heart of the Government.

"Take any item of expenditure mentioned in the budget. Take first the item 'Irrigation.'

"You know that the Ceded districts cannot boast of the existence of such natural facilities of irrigation as Tanjore, Kistna, Godavari and some other districts can boast of. But the budget provides funds counted in thousands and lakhs for improvement of irrigation facilities in those districts while practically nothing is provided for Cedde districts.

"Mettur project alone gets for this one year nearly a crore of rupees to fatten the already fat people of Tanjore district. Godavari and Kistna which are already rolling in gold produced by the Kistna and Godavari deltaic systems get also large amounts though my friend Mr. Peddiraju still complains that the Government are not liberal enough in giving them sufficient grants. His demand reminds me of a Telugu proverb which says that while there are some who cry for want of salt to be mixed in kanji there are others who complain of want of enough sugar to be mixed in milk. While men of favoured districts complain against insufficient provision made for their districts, men of the districts like mine have to suffer owing to seeing the ignominious partiality on the part of the Government towards other districts and its total apathy to help the really needy and famine-stricken people.

"Nearly half a dozen years ago, the Government sanctioned a small project called Thokappaly project and started its execution They actually spent 30 or 40 thousand rupees and suddenly abandoned the work leaving the materials to waste. Again last year the Government sanctioned another small project called Thippajupalam project and actually spent about Rs. 20,000 and now I hear the work has been suddenly given up. For the residence of officers in charge of works, bungalows have been constructed. Some engines and other costly materials were collected, several officers from distant places came, drew their salaries and fat travelling allowances and left for good. The buildings are likely to be dilapidated, and the material such as sand, stone, chunam, etc., collected will shortly disappear.

"It is not known what political stratagem it is that impels the Government to instil some hopes into the hearts of the poor ryots and suddenly extinguish the hope in turn suddenly abandoning the works. This is really most sinful. This involves wastage of public money also. Probably it is owing to the desire to help the already rich and prosperous people of other districts that the poor ryots of districts like mine are deprived of what was promised to them.

"This was the fate of the two projects taken up by Government and judging from this it is hopeless to expect Government to take up any other project. The hon. the Law Member at the time of the discussion of the Irrigation Bill said that when the Irrigation Bill becomes an Act it will be possible to convert the Ceded districts into a fertile garden. This assurance

was followed up by the appointment of the Irrigation Committee for Ceded districts. People thought that good times for Ceded districts came in. But it was only a hope (like the hope entertained on former occasions) which was destined to be soon frustrated. A committee was appointed and a president on a fat salary was appointed. Then it ended. The Committee was given no scope to tour about and hold enquiries. It was not given any establishment. In fact, it was not placed in a position to do anything. The Committee met formally once or twice in the grand hall in the Madras Chief Engineer's office. They spent their time in hearing what the President was saying about his experience of the Ceded districts when he happened to serve there as a Superintending Engineer. They spent their time in chatting with one another about their own incapacity to do anything in the absence of Government help. The preliminary report was submitted in which the Government was asked to give more time and to give some establishment and thus enable the Committee to do some substantial work. The Government did not condescend to accede to this proposal. The final report was prepared by the President himself and is now under circulation for signatures of the members. Just in the *Hindu* of the 2nd instant there appeared an article over the signature of my Colleague and Friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi touching the Committee and its work. He seems to envy the Ceded districts in getting a committee and he seems to charge individual members of selfishness I may be permitted to tell my Friend at once that we derived absolutely no benefit from the so-called Committee, that the Committee was no Committee at all in the proper sense of that word, that the members had absolutely nothing to do with the drafting of the report and that it was after all a farce which the hon. the Law Member probably designed to make fools of the men of the Ceded districts.

"From the sham projects and the sham Committee, if I may so call them, which the Ceded districts appeared to have had, I proceed to real irrigation conditions now prevailing in Kurnool district. There are several tanks in the district constructed in pre-British times. Most of them have either completely or partially been ruined by efflux of time and by the continued apathy on the part of Government to restore them or improve them. If they were in any of the favoured districts like Tanjore, their condition would not be what it is at present. You may know of a tank called Varadarajanna tank in Cumbum in Kurnool district. It is one of the biggest tanks in the whole presidency. Its circumference is about 30 or 35 miles. It has an ayacut of about 7,000 acres. It was constructed 400 years ago by one of the consorts of Krishna Devaraya, the mightiest of the Andhra kings that ruled over Vizianagar. It never used to dry up except once in 20 or 30 years. It never failed to yield to Government its annual assessment of over 70 or 80 thousands of rupees. Of late it has been drying up almost every year. Every year there has been failure of crops and consequent necessity for granting remission. In no year the whole ayacut is irrigated. The rain gauge registers prove that the rains have all along been the same but still the tank has not been receiving supply. This is a mystery which no lay man like myself can understand, and there is no professional man who takes any care to investigate the causes of the deterioration of its water-supply. The Government do not seem to care to know about it, probably because it is not in one of the favoured districts. The people who were once very prosperous as they had always bumper crops under the tank have naturally

grown poorer and have left their homes in large numbers to other districts in search of food. Exactly similar is the fate of several minor irrigation tanks in the district.

"There was once a Government Order issued directing the Executive Engineers to tour about periodically in their jurisidiction and hold regular darbars to know from the people direct their condition of irrigation sources and submit plans and estimates for improving them. But the Government Order is only a scrap of paper. In answer to a question asked by me in the Council the Government answered that the Executive Engineer did speak to a few people in one place. This answer served no other purpose than that of exciting the laughter of the members then present.

"In one word the irrigation facilities in Kurnool district are few and those few are never thought of by the Government, since, I once more say, they are not in the favoured districts like Tanjore.

2-45 p.m. "From Irrigation, I go to Forests Forests, unfortunately to the district and unfortunately to the Government, there are many in the Kurnool district. The Forest Department is the worst administered department in the district. If at all there is any department in the district which has been making the Government most unpopular, it is the Forest Department. It is giving no income to the Government and it seems to exist for the forest subordinates, and for nothing else. I wish there were no forests in our district at all. The Forest Department will not cease to exist and the ryots' miseries will not cease to exist. The grievances are too many to enumerate. In a few words, I may say that the ryot is denied the privilege of getting even on payment agricultural implements most essential for agricultural operations. He is denied the privilege of having even on payment timber for the construction of dwelling houses. He is denied the privilege of having even fuel for cooking his meals. These are indispensable requisites which the ryots must have even at the risk of incessant punishments at the hands of the Government for transgression of Forest rules. They must transgress if they are to live. At my request the Government appointed a committee to inquire into and report on the forest grievances the ryots are suffering from. The Committee did tour about, held enquiries and submitted a report making therein several recommendations most of which I learn were approved by the Government. But in spite of these the grievances remain as they were before the Committee made its recommendations. In some cases they have even been aggravated. The Forest rules are by themselves stringent and the officers that administer the rules make them appear all the more stringent by interpreting the rules in their own way. I shall illustrate this by giving one instance. On the recommendation of the Forest Committee the Government considered that a grazing fee of 8 annas for every local cow and one rupee for every foreign cow should be collected. The Forest Committee when they made their recommendation intended that all the cows of the district should be classed as local cows and all the cows coming from other districts should be treated as foreign cattle and that the fees should be collected on the above presumption. The Government when it approved of the recommendation and passed orders accordingly must have evidently had the same classification in mind. But one learned District Forest Officer interpreted it that only the cattle belonging to the village whose borders touch the borders of a particular forest should be treated as local and those belonging even to the very next village situated, say a

mile or two from the village, should be treated as foreign. He sends circulars ordering collection of grazing fees on the strength of that classification. Thus the district is deprived of the benefit of the sympathy of the Government.

"Then again the Government ordered the supply on payment of fees to the ryots agricultural implements for bona fide purposes. One District Forest Officer modifies the order without any justification, legal or moral, and orders that no village should be supplied with more than five or six carts irrespective of the number of the ryots inhabiting the village. All these means untold misery to the ryot The Government will not care to know the suffering of the ryot except through their accredited forest officers and subordinates however much they may be characterized by idiosyncrasies and natural apathy towards the interests of the ryot population. Unfortunately the forests are not in the favoured districts like Tanjore. If they were there, surely their administration would not be what it is.

"Passing on to Industries, the Development Department has not much concern evidently with anything connected with Kurnool district, as is evidenced from the budget. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to favour us with one or two agricultural banks as the ryot population is most handicapped in their work on account of their great indebtedness and as their whole land is practically in the hands of Komati sowcars. Agricultural banks alone, I think, can emancipate them from their helplessness.

"One other point I wish to make a reference to for the information of the hon. the Minister for Development. I find in the budget that a joint registrar is going to be appointed and that the place is likely to be given to a man who has almost completed his service. I also learn that he is going to be granted an extension of one year merely with a view to give him a chance of getting the new post. I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind and prevent the violation of the communal Government Order and consequent righteous heart-burning.

"Then, Sir, the Labour department has not got Kurnool district in their books and has not extended its activities to our district in respect of the Madigas, the Malas, Erikalas and others who are not so fortunate as Kallars and others inhabiting the favoured districts like Tanjore.

"I then pass on to Education. There is not a single college in the district of Kurnool. There are very few high schools and middle schools, and there are no technical schools of any kind. There are no public school buildings except very few. As a result, education is most backward and the natural consequence is that all our public offices are filled up by men from other districts and there is no public enterprise of any kind. And as an inevitable result of this there is nobody to sympathize with the sufferings of the people and there is nobody to get us Government help and Government sympathy without which nothing is possible. Tanjore owes its greatness to the existence of schools all over the district. The district has abundant facilities for education and that is why it is so great in its men and so rich in its resources and so powerful in its potentiality to exact anything it wants from Government. So also other districts like Guntur and Kistna. They are already rich ; they are already strong ; they are already prosperous. But still the budget provides abundant funds for improvement of education in these districts and comparatively very little for our district.

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"Sir, it will not be out of place here if I make a passing reference to the allotment in the budget for appointing some deputy inspectors of schools newly. I should naturally expect the Government to bear in mind the equity of distributing the appointments in all the districts in the light of the Government Order relating to communal representation; but a burnt cat dreads the fire. All my expectations on previous occasions ended in sore disappointment I may be permitted to cite one of them. When the introduction of the deputy inspectors scheme was under contemplation I apprehended that the few supervisors of schools who were residents of Kurnool district would be thown out of service or that their prospects would otherwise be affected. The whole district can claim only three or four of such supervisors as the sons of the soil and though unfortunately they were not technically qualified in an academical sense they were educationally, in the real sense of the word, men of high merits, and I was afraid that they might be asked to give room for L.T's. So to clear myself of the doubt I asked a question in this Council as to what should be done with those men when the deputy inspectors scheme came into force. The Government in unequivocal terms assured me that such of those men as were recommended to be fit for deputy inspectors' places would be appointed as deputy inspectors and that the District Officers were being asked to submit their recommendations. One man and only one in the whole district was recommended by the District Educational Officer as fit for being appointed as deputy inspector. He was appointed and naturally it was thought that the Government kept its word. But after his having put in a service of nearly half a dozen years as deputy inspector doing all the time excellent service to the satisfaction of his educational officers and to the satisfaction of the local boards within the limits of which he served, he is now informed that he should go and work as a teacher on less than half the salary which he has been drawing all these five or six years. There is still some hope that this injustice will not be allowed to continue long. This is how the assurances of Government in open Council are failing to command public confidence. This is why, without stopping with expectations as I should reasonably do, I appeal to the Government to see that the small number of men of my district qualified for deputy inspectors' places will be appointed as deputy inspectors in preference to men even of higher technical qualifications from other districts. This concession my district is certainly entitled to on account of its backwardness in education for which Government is surely responsible. May I make the humble suggestion that the District Educational Officers and the local board president of each district should be consulted in the choice of men for deputy inspectors' places before the appointments are actually made? I think the Government need not hesitate to accept the suggestion since there is absolutely no harm in doing so.

"Next, I appeal to the Government to reconsider the system of distributing provincial grants and put it on a more equitable basis allotting more funds to more backward districts, which ought to be the guiding principle of the Government till they see that all the districts come to more or less the same level in the matter of education.

"A few words more about communications and water-supply before I close. It is no exaggeration, Sir, if I should say that there are at present in my district some villages which are still using carts of very primitive type—

carts without wheels—and there are villages where the existence of Government is not felt except in their being required to pay land revenue. They have had no roads or even improved rest-houses and they have had no wells sunk by the local boards or Government They appear to be Government-forsaken people. While there are men suffering like this in districts like Kurnool, the attention of the Government appears to be concentrated on making tarred roads and such other costly roads in places where luxury finds it difficult to move in motor-cars and in introducing pipe systems in places situated on the banks of rivers like the Cauvery. In this connexion I wish to make a reference to a resolution which I wanted to move in this Council some time ago but could not do for some reasons. The Kurnool District Board has with it an accumulated railway cess amounting to nearly nine lakhs of rupees. If it should not be the motto of the Government to help those that can help themselves and if it should be the intention to help those that since the very advent of the British Government have not been till now helped with any funds for improvement of communications, I should very much like that the district board should be asked to utilize the amount at its disposal in improving the rural cart-tracks instead of laying a small railway line which would benefit only officials and merchants The amount that has been granted this year for the improvement of rural communication to the Markapur Taluk Board of which I am the President is something like a mustard thrown in to fill up an ocean. Here also I appeal to the Government to reconsider the principle which governs the distribution of provincial grants to various local boards and put it on a equitable basis so as to ensure improvement where improvement is really needed, where real want is to be satisfied and not where luxury is to be satisfied.

"I have already taxed your patience by a lengthy speech and I shall conclude by making a general appeal to the Government. My district is purely an agricultural district with very poor natural facilities. Our wants are very limited. We do not ask for electrical installations; we do not ask for motor services; we do not ask for tarred roads or any other luxuries. We ask for simple facilities for carrying on our humble agricultural operations without any trouble and for earning what are required for our bare existence. We want our tanks should be improved; we want a few wells for drinking water; we want to get from our forests agricultural implements and timber necessary for dwelling houses. We want to graze our cattle in our forests without destroying the forest except perhaps in the sense in which it is understood by such forest officers as think that the whole village should be satisfied if half a dozen of them are supplied with carts and other agricultural implements. We want various forests to be disafforested; we want lands for cultivation in the forest; we want our sons to be given facilities for education; we want that a few of our men who are already educated should find appointments in our district so that we may have the consolation that there are at least a few sons of the soil to safeguard and advance our interests. We want also that the number of village panchayats should be increased and we want a few other similar things. I appeal to the Government to pay due consideration to these humble wants and see that we are treated at least with a hundredth of the love and sympathy extended to favoured districts like Tanjore. We always implore and not threaten and let not Government in their distribution of favours make it appear that only threats can exact favours and not entreaties or pleadings or appeals."

[5th March 1926

* Mr. P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, வரவுசெலவு திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டைப்பற்றி சிறிது சொல்ல நினைக்கிறேன். பெரும்பாகம் சொல்வதற்கு இடமிருப்பினும் அதின் பலனை எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாதது. 16-வது பக்கம் Court-fees--Sales—Stamps சுமார் 1½ கோடி ஆகிறது. இதானது ஏற்கனவே உள்ள ஸ்டாம்பு duty அதிகமென எண்ணி வருந்திவருகையில் 100-க்கு 50 வீதம் அதிகப்படுத்தி temporary போன்ற ஏற்பாட்டை இன்னும் ரத்துசெய்யாமல் மறுபடியும் இந்த திட்டத்தில் தயண்டு வருவது கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஜனங்களின் க்ஷேமத்தைக் கருதுவதாகவும் கொண்டாடுவதாகவும் சொல்லப் பொருந்தாது. அதின் பலன் நாளுக்கு நாள் பெருங் கெடுதலை விளைவிக்கும். ஜனங்கள் சீக்கிரத்தில் வறுமையாய் விடுவார்கள். கடன் கொடுக்கமுடியாத நிலமையில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு இது எம்மாதிரி தன்பத்தை தரும்! ஆகவே இந்த அதிக வரியைக் குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். அப்படி குறைத்துவிட்டால் வரும்படிக்கு வகைசொல்ல hon. Finance Member கேட்பார்கள். அதின் செலாவணி எனமட்டும் சொல்லத் தயாராயிருக்கிறேன்.

" Judicial கோர்ட்டுகளைப்பற்றி—ஏப் கோர்ட்டு விஷயங்களில் இப்போது நான் சொல்லத் தயாராயில்லை. முன்வீப் கோர்ட்டுகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். கண்டகண்டபடி சில கிராமங்களில் தக்கடியாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாயும் லாபகரமாயும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செய்திருப்பதாக அபிப்ராயம். அனுபவத்தில் அப்படி ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. அநேக இடங்களில் town அல்லது mufassal இல் வசிக்கப் பிரியப்படாத சில வக்கீல்கள இன்னும் சில தன்மையுடையவர்களுக்கு அது அநுகூலமே ஒழிய கக்ஷிக்காரருக்காவது சாக்ஷிகளுக்காவது வேளகரியம் தரத்தக்கதல்ல. ஏனென்றால், அதற்கு சம்மந்தமுள்ளவர்களெல்லாம் பெரிய town லும் அதை அனுசரித்தும சில பார்டிகள் அசலூரிலிருந்து வந்தாலும் town இல் தங்கி அங்கு ஓர் தினம் ஜாகைசெய்து அனுபவமுள்ள வக்கீல் ஓர் லாயக்கான மோட்டாரும் கக்ஷிக்காரர் சாக்ஷிகளுக்கு ஓர் மோட்டாரும் day fees ம் படிகளும் அதிக செலவும் செய்த process லர்வர்களுக்கும் அவ்விதமே அதிக செலவு செய்து அவர்கள் படும் தன்பமும் செலவிற்கும் அளவில்லை.

3 p.m. " ஒன்றை உதாரணமாக குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். மதுரைக்கு 18 மைல் சமீபத்திலுள்ள மேலூரில் ஒரு முன்வீப் கோர்ட்டு சமீபமாக ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு எல்லை வரம்பு மதுரை டவுனுக்குச் சேர்ந்த பெரிய தெப்பக்குளம் சேர்க்கையான அயிலானூர் வரையிலும் 10, 12 மைல் வடமேற்கில் தாலூகாவுள்ள சிறுவாலை, சமயகல்லூர், அலங்காகல்லூர் வரையிலும் எல்லை புத்திசாலிகளால் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனாலேயே ஒரு தாலூகாவிலுள்ள முன்வீப் கோர்ட்டிற்கு வேலை இல்லாததால், பல தாலூகா எல்லைகளை கற்றறிந்த தன்மையில் சேர்த்து விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் காலமானவர்களாகச்சே அவர்களை குறிப்பிட்டு சொல்லுவது புண்ணியமாகாது.

" மதுரையிலுள்ள அந்தந்த தாலூகா முன்வீப்கோர்ட்டிற்கு சேர்க்காமல் வேறு பல கோர்ட்டு நம்பர்களை transfer செய்து பறிமாறுகிறார்கள். கொஞ்சமும் அனுபவமுள்ளவர்களை ஆலோசிக்கிறதில்லை. District அதிகாரிகள் நோட்டீசுக்கு சரியானபடி புலப்படுத்துகிறதில்லை.

5th March 1926] [Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar]

இம்மாதிரி அநேக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு கம்மிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி ஆலோசிக்கும் முன்னடி இந்த கோர்ட்டு jurisdiction ஒழித்துவிடவேண்டும்.

"Process server களைக் குறைக்க :—148-வது பக்கத்தில் காஜர், அமீன், பியூன்கள் 159 × சுமார் 9,000 கபர்களுக்கு 18½ லட்சம் கிட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறது. அமீன், process server களால் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு பெருங் கஷ்டமும் நஷ்டமும் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பது இந்த House தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதைத் திருத்தவேணுமென்று எத்தனித்திலும் முடியாத விஷயம் ஒருவகை செய்து பார்க்கலாம். அது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவாக யோசிக்கலாம். ஒரு non-official மெம்பரை சேர்க்கைசெய்து வைக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது கொஞ்சம் பொருப்புள்ளவர்களாயும் தெரிந்தெடுத்து அதிக சம்பளத்தில் மோட்டார் பைக் convenience கொடுத்தும் டவுனுக்கு சில பேரும் வெளியூருக்கு சில பேருமாக ஏற்படுத்தி ஸாளமான நபர்களைக் குறைத்து விடுவதினால் வேலைச்சல்லிசும், நம்பிக்கையும், கட்சிக்காரர்களுடைய நன்மையும் உண்டாகலாம். இதனால் செலவு குறைய மார்க்கமாகும்.

"35-வது பக்கம், unclaimed deposit.—இது ஓர் பெரிய நியாயமில்லாத ஐடமாகக் கூறுகிறேன். சுமார் 4½ லட்சத்திற்குமேல் ஜனங்களுடைய பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாக ஏற்படுகிறது. தொகையைப் பற்றி எவ்விதமிருப்பினும் அதைப்பற்றி விவாதமில்லை. நியாயத்தைப் பற்றிமட்டும் நான் பேசுகிறேன். ஜனங்கள் சொஸ்திக்குறைவு அஜாக்ரதையினால் நீதியையுடைய ராஜாங்கத்தார் அவர்களுக்கு சேர்த்துவிடும் வகை அறியாமல் ஸர்க்காருக்கு credit செய்வது நீதியாகுமா? இது ஒரு வரும்படி என்று இந்த House எண்ணலாமா?

"ஆனல் ஸர்க்கார் பணத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்குவது கட்சிக்காரருக்கு ப்ரயாசையும், அவர்கள் கேட்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லாத பல விபரங்களையும், பல பங்காளிகளையும் மீண்டு பரயாசையுடன் வாங்குவது சகஜமாயிருந்தாலும் அநேகர்கள் முடியாமலும், தெரியாமலும் காலம்கடந்தும் வார ஸுதலுக்குத் தெரியாமலும் போய்விடுகிறதை.

"எல்லா ஆபீஸ்களிலும் பணம் டிபாஸிட்டானலும் வாபீஸாகவேண்டிய ஸரியான காலத்தை கஜானவில் மாற்றத்தக்க ஒரு செக்கையே கோர்ட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கே தாமதமின்றி கட்சிக்காரன் செலவில் ரிஜிஸ்தர் செய்து அனுப்பிவிட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

"அநேகம் பணங்களை வாபீஸ் வாங்கமுடியாமல் என் அனுபவத்தில் விட்டிருக்கிறது. பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தவனுக்கு திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க வேணுமென்ற நியாயம் விட்டுப்போய்விடும். சில சமஸ்தானத்திலும் அம்மாதிரி விட்டிருக்கிறதாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறேன்.

"ரிகார்டுகளை வாபீஸ் செய்யாமல் பரிகரிப்பதுகூடாது.—கோர்ட்டுகளில் கக்ஷிக்காரர்கள் தாக்கல் செய்கிற தஸ்தாவேஜுகளை வாபீஸ் வாங்காவிடில் பரிகரிப்பது என்ற ஏற்பாட்டை முழுதும் மாற்றவேண்டும். வியவஹாரம் முடிவதானல் ஒரு மஹாமஹம் (12 வருஷம்) வரையில் நடக்கிறது. இதற்குள் நடக்கும் காரியங்களை சொல்ல இஷ்டமில்லை.

[Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar] [5th March 1926

"ஸர்க்கார் ரிகார்டுகளை கோர்ட்டில் தாக்கல் செய்தால் அவைகளைத் திருப்பி அனுப்பிவிடுவதற்கு என்ன நியாயமிருக்கிறதோ அதைப் பார்க்கிலும் அதிகமான நியாயமும் அவசியமும் இருக்கிறதுடன் அவனுடைய சொத்தையோ, அவனுடைய எஸ்டேட்டையோ பாதுகாப்பதற்கு அதுதான் உசித்தானதென்றும் இந்த House எண்ணலாம். ஆனதால் அப்படி தஸ்தாவேஜுகளை தாக்கல் செய்யும்போது அதற்குவேண்டிய போஸ்டல் ரிஜிஸ்தர் charge ஐ சேர்த்தே வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வாபீஸாக வேண்டிய காலத்தில் அவருடைய சரியான அட்ரஸுக்கு அவருடைய செலவில் போஸ்டு ரிஜிஸ்தர் மூலமாக சேர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய தபால் செலவிற்கு வரவிற்கு இதில் ஒரு provision காண வேண்டும்.

"Water-supply.—மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைப்பற்றி கனவான்கள் சொல்லியிருப்பார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் தண்ணீர் ஸப்பாவானது சொம்ப வருந்தத் தக்கதென்பது தெரிந்த விஷயம். ஹானரபிள் மினிஸ்டர்களே பெரும்பாலும் லோகல் போர்டு முனிஸிபாலிடித் தலைவர்கள் டவுனின் முக்கிய பாகத்தையும் காட்டி, தண்ணீர் தெளித்து அலங்கரித்துத் தெரு வழியே நடத்தி பெருமையை அதிகப்படுத்தி விடுவார்கள். இப்போது ஆனரபில் Chief Minister அவர்கள், பழனி தாலூகாவையும் அழகர் கோவிலையும் கண்ணுறும்படி அக்கிராமம் பாக்கியம் செய்துவிட்டது.

"இம்மாதிரி திருப்பரங்குன்றம், அவனியாபுரம், கம்பம், கூடலூர் முதலிய அதிகம் யூனியனுள்ள இடங்களையும், பெரிய கிராமங்களையும் அவர்கள் கண்ணுறும்படி அவைகள் பாக்கியம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி நேர்ந்தால் இப்போது taluk போர்டுகளில் மழைகாலத்தில் தானியம் கொட்டி வைக்கும்படியான நிலைமையிலும் பலரும் உய்விக்க பல கிணறை வெட்டி வீணாக பணத்தைச் செலவிடாது தருத்த ஒரு கிணறை அதற்குவேண்டிய பரிட்சக சாஸ்திரிகளுடனும் யந்திரங்களுடனும் hand pump வைத்து பைப் வழியாக ஜலங்களை சரபரா செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கும் வேண்டிய பொருளுதவிகள் இதில் கவனிக்கப்பட்டதாயில்லை. Water-supply க்கென்று கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் கொடுத்ததாக பேர்செய்வது பொடி போட்டதுபோல் ஆய்விடும். அப்படிக்கில்லாமல் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவாவது திருப்தியடையும்படி உதவிபுரிய எண்ணவேண்டும். இங்கிருக்கும் ஆனரபில் போக் துரை அவர்களும் இந்த ஜில்லாவின் நடவடிக்கை நன்றாக அறிவார்கள்.

"சுமாராய் மதுரை ஜில்லாவுக்கென்று சில வருஷங்களுக்கு வருஷம் ஒன்றுக்கு 3 அல்லது 2 லட்சத்திற்கு குறைவில்லாது இதற்கென்று Budget இல் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும்.

"Rural Medical என்பது அவசியமென்று சொல்வதற்கு இப்போதிருக்கிற மாதிரியில் தேவையில்லை. அதற்குத்தகுந்த பயனைத் தராது. ஆனால் ஸ்கூல் குழந்தைகளின் health யும் அபிவிருத்தியையும் கவனிக்க rural medical அவசியமென்று scheme கொண்டுவர உத்தேசமாயிருக்கிறேன். அதற்கென்று அந்த ஐட்டத்தை உபயோகிப்பது சொம்ப நியாயமாகவும் உபயோகமாகவும் இருக்கும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஆனரபில் Educational Minister ம் வற்புறுத்தி எண்ணவேண்டும்.

5th March 1926] [Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar]

"ஸ்கூல் Supervisor ஸம்பந்தமாய்.—பிரதம ஸ்கூல்களின் நிலை மையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு எண்ணமும் உதவிசெய்தும் வருகிற கவர்ன் மெண்டார் districtகளிலிருந்து வரும் சில அபிப்ராயத்தை சரியான ஆலோசனையின்மீ G.O. pass செய்து அனுப்பிவிடுவது அதன் கன்மை யைக் குறைத்துவிடுமோவென்று யோசிக்கிறேன். Education வரியை ஜனங்கள் கொடுக்கத் துணிந்தும் Supervisor தாலூகா போர்டார் நிய மிப்பதில் ரத்துசெய்ய Education ஆபீஸர்கீழ் ஸபார்டினேட்டுகளின் உரிமைக்கு இடம் கொடுப்பதாகும். தாலூக் போர்டு அதிகாரிகளிடத் தில் அவநம்பிக்கை இருக்குமேயானால் லோகல் போர்டுகளையே abolish செய்து ஒன்றுகிவிடுகிற ஆலோசனையை தாமதிக்காமல் நிணைப்பது ஒருக்கால் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கலாம். கட்டிக்கொண்டு இருக்கும்வரை சரியாக maintain பண்ணவேண்டிய கடமையை மாற்றுவது தகுதியற் றதாயிருக்கிறது. 3-15-1 p.m.

"ரோட்டுகளின் Grant இந்த வருஷத்தில் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக் கிறது.

"Local Board Land Acquisition.—லோகல் போர்டுகளுக்கு லாண்டுகள் அக்விஸிஷன் செய்கிற procedure சில சங்கடங்கள் இருப் பதை ஆக்டு அமெண்டுமெண்டு செய்ய விரும்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனல் செவின்யூ தரப்பில் acquisition செய்கிற நடவடிக்கையானது ரொம்ப தாமதமாயும் எற்பட்ட allotment ஐ அந்தந்த காலத்தில் செல விட முடியாமலும் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆக்டுபடி கலெக்டர் அவர்களால் acquisition செய்யவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அந்த அதிகாரத்தை டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் போர்டு ப்ரெஸிடெண்டுகளுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படாதா? அப்படி முடியா விடில் ஒரு ஜில்லா அல்லது ஜில்லாவிற்கு acquisition ஆபீஸராக டிப்டி தாவில்தார், தாவில்தார் கிரேடில் ஒருவரை நியமிக்க கிட்டத்தில் எற் பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்."

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The Council ought to appreciate highly the immense labour and care involved in the preparation of the budget estimate and the rare lucidity with which it was explained by the hon. the Finance Member. But the policy and programme of the Government as disclosed by the figures in regard to both the political and economic progress of the country rouses a feeling of despair. The statements placed before the House on the basis of constitutional reforms classification show only how the Council is clipped of some of its constitutional wings, few as they were. So that some of the old votable grants have become non-votable or non-touchable or untouchable (Laughter). The Government have taken full advantage of their powers of restoration of many of the cuts made by the Council in the last budget and to shelve some of its resolutions, to mention only two for which I myself was responsible. The first is as to the remission of assessment of double crop lands having only one crop in flood-affected areas in South Kanara, and the second is as to the time-scale salaries of unpassed men certified by heads of offices but subsequently withdrawn by Government in a manner worthy of an inhuman despotic power. The real anxiety of Government is to find more money for higher services than for the absolute requirements of the lower services or for the economic development of the people. For instance, the lower subordinate police is to be

reduced to the great prejudice of maintenance of order and peace while there is an increase in grant for the superior police services. A resurvey hardly necessary—and a resettlement unwarranted—of the South Kanara district had been entered into in a stealthy manner without taking the public or their representatives into confidence, a proceeding deservedly described as 'prowling', so dreaded as it is like the prowling of wild animals so common in the district. Several industries, notably at Mangalore as well as Madras, are being throttled out of existence on account of financial stringency—e.g., the tile factories in Mangalore and South Indian Industrials at Madras—without any sympathetic move from Government under the State Aid Industries Act or otherwise. When European Industries are threatened with financial ruin, we have got a spectacle of the Imperial Bank and the Government coming to their rescue. But I should like to know what move has been made by our hon. Minister for Development to rescue the several industries in Kanara and in Madras and elsewhere from ruin. What response was received by them from the Imperial Bank or from the Finance department? With the same spirit of apathy, Government succeeded in doing little for the relief of lepers under the operation of the Indian Lepers Act as amended by a later Act to make it applicable in all stages of leprosy.

3-30 p.m. "I am simply surprised to find that the hon. the Chief Minister does not know the existence of the Act which has amended the old Act, making it applicable to all stages of the disease. The Government have not been able even to go half way to accept the right hand of self-help offered by the public of South Kanara who came forward with a generous subscription for a good women's hospital which they feel is so badly needed at Mangalore. The Government have practically refused the grant this year, though the need for the hospital is so urgent and pressing. One who has seen the present building can realize the condition of the existing hospital, with so many women huddled together in a few small rooms. And after all the trouble that we took to collect so much money from all the people, Rs. 28,000, and even though we placed that money at the disposal of the Government, still the Government does not come forward with a single pie for this year even, while lots of Government money could be found for glorious tours and other costly extravaganees. Agricultural and industrial education in this presidency is important but the advance made is as puny as it is peurile. Hardly any facilities are offered for apprenticeships or any sort of education being imparted in Government industrial schools. It is stated in the administration report that these industries have got educational value. I should like to know what educational value these industries have and how they are going to help the development of industries in the country. The forest policy of the Government threatened with extinction several villages in South Kanara and measures proposed for saving them are receiving tardy recognition, with a process of forest panchayat system moving in a provokingly slow fashion without any decrease in the expenditure on the forest superior services. I do not wish to dwell largely on this because my hon. Friends on this side of the House have already dealt with it sufficiently, and also as I shall have to deal with it in detail at the time of voting of grants. In the forest spheres with malaria raging wild there were no adequate facilities for getting quinine free or at the old cheap rates as promised. I do not know if any action has been taken in the matter as promised by the hon. the Home Member to distribute this quinine free

through agencies, not through only one agency, the Post office, but through several agencies, the tahsildars, deputy collectors, village officers, missionaries and others. With all the scientific methods adopted and care taken by the distillers' company under the supervision of Messrs. Parry & Co., in the production and despatch of liquor, good liquor (hear, hear), there is need in South Kanara for greater supervision in retail sales. If poor people have to drink liquor adulterated with poison as well as with water, the blame cannot be laid on distillers, but on Government officials who cannot attend to their work with sufficient care or make honest efforts to supervise over the sales and the quality of liquor sold."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" What about the sample bottle ? " (Laughter)

* Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shall drink it to the health of the hon. the Minister. "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The sample bottle was furnished to him, Sir, in order to improve the quality of liquor " (cries of ' Order, order ').

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Poor people are not able to purchase liquor and rum of very high quality and matured for some years, but all drinkers will be thankful to the hon. the Minister for furnishing them with such good liquor at a sufficiently low price. It is to be hoped at the same time, Sir, that until total prohibition is enforced, there would be free trade and national industrialization in the production of liquor and other things from various neglected products and their wastes, just as they do in any other country, in the European countries. I hope my hon. Friends on the other side of the House are really earnest in their prohibition policy, but from what I know of their opinions, I am afraid we shall have to wait till Doomsday if we want to see them give effect to their policy of prohibition. In their sphere of operations, I hope they will allow free trade in liquor as is done with so much success and advantage in several European countries. In regard to this matter, I want to say this that the demand is that all sorts of liquors should be allowed to be manufactured under the system of free trade."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" May I interrupt ? May I ask my hon. Friend what he means by ' free trade ' in liquor, whether he wants free manufacture without any licences or other restrictions ? Does he want everybody should have the liberty of manufacturing liquor anywhere and everywhere ? "

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I never thought of allowing the manufacture of liquor without licence. On the other hand, I would like the hon. the Minister to follow Great Britain which at present obtains a revenue of, I think, £120 millions sterling with all sorts of restrictions as to licences, rents and other matters. Let us have as much rent as possible, let us have as much income as possible and as many restrictions as possible. But at the same time let the people have freedom in the production of liquor to that extent at least as is obtaining in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland. If they are able to produce liquors of all kinds, why not India have the same system ? Why should not India have the freedom of producing its own good and pure liquors ? With regard to pure salt, we got insulting replies rom the hon. the Finance Member when I asked him why we should not

have pure salt. He referred to an administration report on salt administration, wherein there is a statement made that Indians prefer to have earth mixed with salt; the report says 'salt smacking of mother earth'. Well, Sir, I think that that is a very insulting insinuation to us, Indians. That is the spirit of the policy of the British Government which acts without any regard to our needs in this matter. This is not the case only with liquor but with all other industries. There is no other thing so beneficial as a spirit of earnest intention to encourage industries. Now, of course comes the Agricultural Commission intended to encourage agriculture. I do not know how this Commission is going to help agriculture at all, or to improve it. I do not think anything will come out of it. But that is, however, by the way.

"In regard to co-operative societies, there is need for allowing more spontaneous and autonomous development of agricultural and industrial societies than is possible under the present somewhat superfluous interference of the official authorities. The need for a Joint Registrar is not sufficiently established. It is an agency which is unnecessary and which is likely to work more towards interference with the free development of co-operative societies.

"So far as Indian Christians are concerned, they ought to be represented in the Cabinet (hear, hear), and ought to be represented more adequately in the local bodies and other institutions and services, because of their great advance in education as well as in proportion to their numerical strength, while their religious susceptibilities as to religious education should be duly respected. I have got a Bill on the latter subject, namely, religious education. But as to the other point of representation, I do not think I need largely dwell upon it because it has been discussed here. I had once brought forward a resolution which I withdrew. The principle for which I claimed acceptance was justice to the Indian Christian community. We, Indian Christians, so far as general literacy is concerned, have got 16 per cent of literates, whereas among Hindus it is about 8 per cent, and among Muhammadans 9 per cent. Among English literates, we have got 5 per cent, whereas the percentage is only $\frac{1}{2}$ among Muhammadans and 1 among Hindus. Of course, the Brahmans stand higher than ourselves in literacy, owing to their hard work and greater endeavour. And we must give them credit for their advancement. On the other hand, we Indian Christians imitated the Brahmans, and I think we deserve preference, more because our advance has been accomplished with much more sacrifice. I do not care for communalism but I stand on justice. We ought to have had long ago a seat in the Cabinet (hear, hear). I will not go into the figures. I have got a lot of statements on the subject which I shall place before the Government.

"I shall sit down with this appeal finally. Whatever we utter here is said in vain. For three years I have cried in vain, and I must say that our oratory and our eloquence have been all wasted ('hear, hear' and laughter), and we have gained nothing in this Council. I have done practically little, and I am afraid none can do anything as our constitution stands at present, except getting, as I have already said, more of untouchable items in our budget estimates."

5th March 1926]

* Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU :—" గౌరవనీయులగు అగ్రాసనాధిపా ! విద్యాశాఖ మంత్రిగారు—స్కూలు ప్రుపాధ్యాయుల జీతములు రూ. 20, 15, 12, 10 లు గా బజ్జెట్టులో కనుపర్చియున్నది. పరిస్థితులు ఒక మనిషి జీవించుటకే చాలదు. టీచరు కుటుంబమును పోషించుటకు వీల సరిపోవును. కావున ఈ రోజులలో కూలి మనిషి రోజుకు 1 కి ఆణా 8 లు ఆధమపక్షము యిస్తేగాని రాడు. ఇట్టి స్థితిలో టీచరు రూ 10 లకు పనిచేయుట అంటే చాలా ఆన్యాయము ప్రథమము ఎలిమెంటరీ ప్రుపాధ్యాయులవద్దనుంచె గదా ఈ పెద్ద ప్రుద్యోగస్థులు ఆంతా వచ్చియున్నారు. ఆట్టి స్థితిలో ప్రుపాధ్యాయులకు ఆధమపక్షము రూ 20 లకు తక్కువ లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వమువారు విర్ణాటుచేస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను. 3-45 p.m.

" ఈ విద్యాశాఖ డిపార్టుమెంటులో స్కూలుఫీసు సభము పుచ్చుకొమ్మని యిదివరకే ప్రభుత్వమువారు జ.ఓ. ప్యాసుచేసియున్నారు కాని దానివల్ల పేదలైన ఆదిమాంధ్రులకున్నూ, డిప్రస్డు క్లాసు పిల్లలకున్నూ విద్య ఆలవడుట చాలా దుర్లభము. వైన పేర్కొనిన పేదబిడ్డల యందు తల్లిదండ్రులు ఆశపెట్టుకొనియుందురు. సాధారణముగా ఈ పేదబిడ్డలు 8 సంవత్సరములు వయస్సురాగానే కాపుపద్ద పశువుల కాపరికో లేక బదితర పనికో నెల 1 కి రూ 3, 4 లకు పనిచేయుచుందురు. ఆ సొమ్ము తల్లితండ్రులకు సహాయకారిగాయుండును. ఆటు లనేక పేద కుటుంబములు పోషింపబడుచున్నవి. ఇట్టి స్థితిలో సభం ఛత్తు యిచ్చి చదువుకోమంటే చాలా కష్టముగాని చదువుకోరు. ఇందువల్లనే హిజ్ హైనెస్ ది మహారాజా, మైసూరు గవర్నమెంటువారు డిప్రస్డు క్లాసులకు విద్యాదానము చేయుటకు పూర్తి ఆయిన పట్టుదలతో పేదబిడ్డల సంపాదించు ద్రవ్యము, తల్లిదండ్రులకు యిస్తూ, బట్టలు, పుస్తకములు, అన్నము యిచ్చి విద్య నేర్పిస్తయున్నారు. ఇదేమాదిరి బరోడా మహారాజావారు చేయుటకు పూనుకొన్నారు. ఇట్టి మహారాజులే ఆమాదిరి విద్యాదానం చేయుటకు పూనుకోగా, మన బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వములో పేద పిల్లలను సభం జీతం యిచ్చి, చదువుకోమని చెప్పుట యీ దయార్ద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు సరికాదనిన్నీ, యెలిమెంటరీ పాఠశాల మొదలు కాలేజీవరకున్న డిప్రస్డు క్లాసు బిడ్డలకు ఫ్రీగా విద్యచెప్పుటకున్నూ, అందు బొత్తిగా పేదలకు ఆన్నవస్త్రములు, పుస్తకములు ఇచ్చి విద్య నేర్పుటకు ఆర్డర్లు వేయగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను. సమస్తానా ధీశులకు చున్న ఆదరణ దయ ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములో చూపనందునకు చింతిల్లుతూ యికనయినను తగు విర్ణాట్లు చేస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

" ఘనతవహించిన నయిజాము గవర్న మెంటుయిన్న నిమ్మ జాతులకు, మహారాజా మైసూరు గవర్న మెంటువారె చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నట్లు వినుచున్నాను. కావున విద్యాశాఖ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయం బాగా దీర్ఘాలోచనచేసి సరియైన ఆవరణ నిమ్మ జాతులకు చేస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

" లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటు.—డిస్ట్రిక్టు లేబరు ఆఫీసర్లు ప్రెసిడెన్సీలో 14 గురు మాత్రమే యున్నట్లు బజ్జెట్టులో వేసియున్నారు. ఆధమపక్షము, జిల్లాకు ఒకరైనను నియమించుట సమంజసము. అందువల్లనే కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో డిస్ట్రిక్టు లేబరు ఆఫీసరు లేనందువల్లను డిప్రస్డు క్లాసుల కొరతలు తీరకయున్నవి. ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆంధ్రదేశములో బొత్తిగా లేక పేదలయిన ఆదిమాంధ్రులం పొందుచున్న యిక్కట్లు చెప్పినలవికాకయున్నది. . .

" కావున ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆరవ దేశములో కర్ణాట్లకు రూ 3,03,600 లు వార్ల ఆభివృద్ధికొరకు యిచ్చియున్నారు. ఆంతకంటె హీనదశలోయున్న ఆంధ్రదేశ ఆదిమాంధ్రులకు యేమి యివ్వనందున ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఆన్యాయము చేసినారని చెప్పక తప్పనది

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కానందుకు చింతిల్లుచున్నాను. పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటు ఎందుకు పెట్టలే దని శ్రీప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగగా లేబరు కమిషనర్‌గారిని అడుగమని ప్రాసియున్నారు. నిజముగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిమ్న జాతులను బాగుచేయదలచినచో యితర కర్చులు వగయిరాలు తగ్గించుకొని తప్పక ప్రతి జిల్లాయందు ప్రాపగాండావర్కు చేయకపోయినయెడల వేదలు బాగుపడరు. ఆధ్రమహాసభ 3 జిల్లాలు అయినను ఒక ఆనరరీలేబరు ఆఫీసరును అయినను నిర్వాటుచేసిన బాగుండును. ఆదిమాంధ్రులు అయిన తమ సోదరులయొక్క యోగక్షేమం విచారించి కష్టసుఖములు డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి తెలుపుచూయందురు. అందుపైన త్వరలో అభివృద్ధి కాగలదు. గ్రామాములలో ఆరోగ్యము, శుచి, శుభ్రత, సరియైన మార్గములు, మంచినీళ్ల సదుపాయములు కావాలాకు వగాయన్నవి. అవి అన్ని త్వరగా నెరవేర్చగలరని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

"చెన్న పట్నంలోనున్న, బందరులోనున్న యన్న ఆస్పత్రులలో ప్రస్తుతం 50మంది పిల్లలకు లోపలనే చేర్చుకొనుచున్నారు. కాని అంత తృప్తికరంగాలేదు గాన తప్పక 100 మందిని ఆస్పత్రులలో చేర్చుటకు అర్హరున్నూ, సరియైన ఆదరణ జరుగులాగున విచారణకర్తలనున్నూ నిర్తించవలయును. అందు చేరిన పిల్లలకు, ఉచిత విద్యయున్నూ, పుస్తకములున్నూ, బట్టలున్నూ ఉచితంగా యిచ్చులాగున యేర్పాటుచేయుటకున్నూ ఇదేమాదిరి ఆడబిడ్డలకు ఒక్క ఆస్పత్రులున్నూ నిర్వాటుచేయుటకున్నూ కోరుచున్నాను.

"లా డిపార్టుమెంటు.—పోలీసు, సివిలు కోర్టులు, రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఉద్యోగములు జవానూ పోస్టుమెవరలు, పైన ఉద్యోగములవరకు, అయా పనులకు తగినవారికి వారలు ఆప్లికేషను పెట్టగానే విచారించి ముందు నిమ్న జాతులకు గుయ్యమని ఆర్డరు యిదివరకు చున్నప్పటికిన్నీ అయా జిల్లాధికార్లు కొందరు మిలిటరీవారికి యివ్వవలసినవన్నీ ఇంకా కొందరు యితరులకు యిస్తూవున్నారు. మిలిటరి ఉద్యోగస్థులు అధికారులు చున్నవారలకు యిచ్చుటలేదు. ఎందువల్లనగా పైవేర్కొనబడిన డిపార్టుమెంటు అధికార్లు బ్రాహ్మను, నాన్ బ్రాహ్మను ఉద్యోగస్థులు యుండురు. ఈ జవానులు సాధారణముగా ఆఫీసరుల యిండ్లవద్దనున్న పనులు అన్ని చేయుట ఆచారమగుటవల్ల అంటుదోషము అనేకట్ల ఆడ్డముగా వుండుటచేత అంటు దోషముగల కులమువారు జవానుపనికి పనికిరారని యివ్వడరులేదు. ఈమాదిరి మా జిల్లాలో 2, 3 కేసులు జరిగినవి. మిలిటరీవారికి నచుకరులు యిచ్చినది శ్రీకలెక్టరుగారు, దిగువ ఉద్యోగస్థులు పనికిరారని ప్రాస్తే మళ్లి మానిపించినారు. ఈ పైన ఉదహరించిన విషయములన్నియు ఇందున్న హనరబిల్ మెంబర్లు అందరు తెలుగుదేరని నా నమ్మకము. కావున నేను గౌరునది విమనగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ముందు కావున్న ఉద్యోగముల నిమ్న జాతులవారికిచ్చి తర్వాత తక్కినవాళ్లకు యిచ్చేలాగున ఆర్డర్లు పాస్సు చేస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను. మా కమ్యూనిటియందు యిద్దరుమాత్రమే గ్రాడుయేట్లు అయినారు. అందు వక్కరకు కోవాపరేటివు డిపార్టుమెంటులో అనేక పర్యాయములు డెవలెపుమెంటు మంత్రిగారిని బాదించగా కోవాపరేటివు సొసైటీలో అసిస్టంటు రిజిస్ట్రారుగా వేసినారు. అందుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వందనములు చెల్లిస్తూ యున్నాను. రెండవవారు ప్రస్తుతం బందరులో పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసులో క్లర్కుపని చేయుచున్నారు. కావున వారికిన్ని డిప్టీ తహసిల్‌దారు పని యిచ్చి మాకు ఆనందము కలిగించెదరని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

"అనరరీ బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లు ఉద్యోగములు లేనుగు దేశములో బెంచి కోర్టులున్నచోట నిమ్న జాతులకు సరియైన రిప్రజంటేషను ఇవ్వడములేదు. ప్రతి బెంచి కోర్టులున్న గ్రామంలో మాకు ప్రాతినిధ్యము యుండులాగున గమనించవలసినది. తప్పక ఒక్క సీటు యిచ్చే విధంగా చేయించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను. మా యేలూరు గ్రామంలో బెంచి కోర్టులో మా రిప్రజంటే

5th March 1926] [Mr. N. Devendrudu]

ఇను లేకపోతే నేను స్వయముగా ఆనరబిల్ సర్ సి. పి. రామస్వామి అయ్యరుగారికి ప్రాయగా నా మొర అలకించి న్యాయము కలుగజేసినందుకు వందనములు చెల్లిస్తూయున్నాను. ఏలూరు నందుల్లున్న పాప్యులేషన్ 50,000 మందిలో మా కమ్యూనిటి వాళ్ళవంతయున్నాము. ఇది గాక యేలూర్తుకు మూడుమైళ్లలోయున్న గ్రామములు బెంచిలో కలిపినారు. అందువల్ల సదరు ఏలూరు బెంచిలో అధనము మా రిప్రజంటేషను మగ్గురు ఆయినను భండవలయను గాన ప్రభుత్వమువారు న్యాయమైన దృష్టితో పరిశీలించి యిప్పుడుల్లున్న మెంబరుగాక, యింకా యిద్దరును నామినేటు చేయించగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను.

"రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు.—నిమ్న జాతులకు భంజరు భూములు, ఒట్టుపోయిన చెర్వులు, వీరి జీవనోపాధికొరకు, ఉచితంగా యివ్వమని యిదివరకు జి.ఓ. చేసియున్నారు. ఆ ప్రకారం కొంతకొంతమందికి యిచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ యిచ్చినవాళ్లలో కొందరకు పట్టాలన్ను యిచ్చియున్నారు. శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వమువారివలన భూములు లభించవార్లు యింకా ఆస్లి కేషనులు చేస్తూనేయున్నారు. ఇచ్చిన వారిలలో కొందరికి పట్టాలు యిచ్చియుండలేదు. వాండ్లు పట్టాలకు దొదురుచూస్తూయున్నారు. ఈ స్థితిలో 1925 వ సంవత్సరం నవంబరులో ప్రతి జిల్లాకును, రివిన్యూ బోర్డువారు, ఒక జి.ఓ. పంపించియున్నారు. అందు యీ మాదిరిగా యున్నది: భంజరు భూములు నిమ్నజాతులు, నేవ్యము చేయుచున్నవాటికి చుట్టుపట్ల రైతుల భూములు కొమ్మత్తుచూచి, ఆ ప్రకారం నిమ్నజాతులవద్ద, కొమ్మత్తు వసూలుచేసి యివ్వమని ఆర్డరుయీయస్తది. ఉచితంగా యిచ్చేవిగాయుంటే ఆలాకూడా యివ్వమనియున్నది. అందుచేత, జిల్లా అధికార్లు, వారి ఆనుభర్లు, పట్టాలకు దొదురుచూస్తూయున్న నిమ్నజాతులవార్లకు నోటీసులు జారీచేయించియున్నారు. శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వమువారు భంజరు భూములు 4, 3 పిల్లల క్రితము యిచ్చియున్నారు. మా వారు మాప్రజలుగాన సదరు భూములలోనే కాపురంగాయుండి, పురుషులు, స్త్రీలు, పిల్లలు అందరూ సదరు భూములకు పరామత్తులు చేసుకొని, బలము చేసుకొని యిప్పటికి కొద్దిగా ఫలసాయంకు తెచ్చుకున్నారు. ఈ స్థితిలో కరీదు యివ్వమనుట న్యాయముకాదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఇచ్చేటప్పుడు యే అభిప్రాయముతో యిచ్చినారు. ఇప్పుడు కష్టపడి అంతా బాగుచేసుకొన్న భూములకు కరీదు దొట్లు యివ్వమని వేసుచేసినారో తెలియటలేదు. ఆట్లు చేయుట నిమ్న జాతులకు చాలా అన్యాయముగాన సదరు ఆర్డరును రద్దుపరిచి పట్టాలు ఫ్రీగా యివ్వమని ఆర్డరు వేయించగలందులకున్ను, ఇంకా చాలామంది నిమ్నులు భంజరు భూములకై ప్రభుత్వమువారింక, స్వాధీనానులకు కాచిన ముల్యముచిల్లరలేతి కాచుకొనియున్నారు గాన, భూములు లున్నచోట్ల ప్రతి ఆదిమాంధ్రునకు, యకరం భూమికి తక్కువకాకుండా యివ్వమని ఆర్డరు వేయించగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంకను నిమ్నులకు కావలసిన ఆదరణలు ఆగ్నియ వెంటనేచేసి ఆదరిస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నారు.

"లోకలు సెల్ఫు గవర్నమెంటు డిపార్టుమెంటు.—స్థానిక పరిపాలనాసంఘములలో, మా కొరకు, శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వమువారు యెన్ని సమయాయములు దేర్పరిచి జి.ఓ.లు వ్యాసుచేసినప్పటికిన్ని, మా ప్రతినిధులము, ఈ శాసనసభయందు యెన్ని సార్లు తెలియపర్చుచూయున్నప్పటికిని న్యాయమైన ప్రాతినిధ్యము ఆస్సి జిల్లాలు, తాలూకా బోర్డులు, మ్యునిసిపాలిటీలయందు లభించలేదని చెప్పుటకు చింతిల్లువున్నాను. గంజాము జిల్లాలో మా ప్రాతినిధ్యము, ఆదిమాంధ్రులకుగాక, యితరులకు మా తరుపున నామినేషనులు చేసియున్నారు. ఈ విషయము కశ్చిన్నిలలో ప్రశ్నలయున్ను ఆడిగియున్నాము. విశాఖపట్నంజిల్లాలోను కొంత ఆదేమాదిరి జరిగినది. ఆదే మాదిరి ఆంధ్రదేశములోను, ఆరవదేశములోను జరుగుచున్నది. ఆదిమాంధ్రుల ప్రాతినిధ్యములు క్రయిస్తులకు యిస్తూయున్నారు. ఆటుల జరుగకుండా మా ప్రాతినిధ్యములు మాకే యిమ్మలాగున గమనించి యిచ్చటకును ఆయా గ్రామాదులలోను మా జనసంఖ్యనుబట్టి

చున్న నామినేషన్లు, అభినందించాల్సినయున్న, తెనుగుదేశంలోగాని ఆరవదేశంలోగాని, ఆదిమాంధ్రసంఘములు రిజిస్టరు అయియున్నయెడల, ఆ జిల్లా సంఘ ప్రెసిడెంట్లను విచారించి, నామినేషన్లు చేసినయెడల మా కమ్యూనిటీకి యేమి అన్యాయము కలుగదని నా నమ్మకం. గాలున, ఆ ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేస్తారని కోరుచున్నాను. ఎన్నికలో రాగలిగిన వార్లకూడా నామినేషన్ చేయుట చాలా అన్యాయము అనియున్న అందువల్ల నిమ్న జాతులకు నష్టము కలుగుచున్నదనియున్న మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఈ శాఖకు ప్రధానమంత్రిపుంగవులు ఆనరబిల్ పానగల్లు రాజావారు. మా నిమ్న జాతులకు చేయుచున్న ఉపకారములకు వందనములు చెల్లిస్తూ, సై సంగతులు తమ దృష్టియందుంచి న్యాయము కలుగచేస్తారని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

"డెవలప్‌మెంటు డిపార్టుమెంటు.—ఈ శాఖ నిమ్న జాతులకు చాలా ఉపకారం చేయవచ్చును. కాని యిప్పటికి యేమి జరుగలేదు. ముందు ఆయిన జరుగును అని నమ్ముచున్నాను.

"జిల్లాలు, తాలూకాలలో కోఆపరేటివు సొసైటీలు విరివిగా స్థాపించగలందులకున్న, అట్లు స్థాపించిన నిమ్నులకు ఆన్ని విధముల తోడ్పడి శ్వల్పకాలలో అభివృద్ధి పొందగలరని నమ్ముచున్నాను. ఇందు యింకొక చిక్కున్నది: అదిమాంధ్ర సొసైటీలు, రుణము. మదరాసు క్రిష్టియన్ బ్యాంకులో తప్ప యితర బ్యాంకులలో రుణము పుచ్చుకొనకూడదన్ని నిమ్న జాతులకారంభే క్రిష్టియన్ బ్యాంకు పెట్టినారు కాబట్టి అచ్చటనే రుణము తీసుకోకతప్పదన్ని చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఇటుల కండిషనుగా రూలుచేయుంచుట, ఆదిమాంధ్రసంఘముల అభివృద్ధికి భంగకరంగా యున్నది. శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వంవారి అభిప్రాయము నిమ్నజాతులను శుద్ధరించవలయునని నేగదా. అట్లు అయిన వాండ్లు యిష్టమైన బ్యాంకులు, వాండ్లు గ్రామముల దగ్గిరయందు నెంట్లలు గో ఆపరేటీవు బ్యాంకులలో రుణము పుచ్చుకొని దేవల అభివృద్ధి పొందకూడదు. ఒక్క క్రిష్టియన్ బ్యాంకులోనే పుచ్చుకోవలయునను నిబ్బంధము, వీను క్రీస్తును నమ్మి మతం పొందితేనే మోక్షమయున్నది లేకపోతె మోక్షంలేదు అని క్రియస్తవపాదిరిలు చెప్పునట్లుయున్న ది కాబట్టి శ్రీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ రూలు మార్పించి వారివారి యిష్టమైన బ్యాంకులలో రుణములు తెచ్చుకొనునట్లును వారి సంఘములు అభివృద్ధికి వచ్చునట్లును ఆర్డర్లు వేయించగలందులకును, ఈ శాఖ యందు ఆనరరీ ఆసిస్టాంటు రిజిస్ట్రార్లును మా కమ్యూనిటీయందు నియమించినయెడల నార్లకు కావలసిన సదుపాయములు బాగుగా నెరవేర్చుకుందురు. వసతిగృహంబులు దేర్చాటుచేయుటకున్న నిమ్న జాతులకు కావలసిన సౌకర్యములు చేయుటకున్న కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ శాఖ యందు నియామిక ఉద్యోగములకు కోలఫీ కేశనయున్న వార్లు పిటీషనులు పెట్టగా ముందు నూ వార్లకు యిచ్చి ఆదరించెదరని కోరుచున్నాను."

4 p.m. * Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the frank and straightforward manner in which he has presented the budget. No jugglery has been attempted with the figures by him. At the same time, I think, Sir, we must be grateful to the hon. the Finance Secretary, Mr. Boag, for the lucid and illuminating explanations given in his budget memorandum. When I thought I scored a point against the Government, I was outwitted when I looked into the budget memorandum where I found a suitable explanation for my point. While thus congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for his budget and thanking the Finance Secretary for his memorandum, one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that the budget is not a satisfactory one. For it is a deficit budget. But for the windfall by way of remission in our provincial contribution, we would have been in a sorry plight. Now, Sir, what is the cause for these deficit

budgets year after year since the introduction of the Reforms? The hon. Member from Coimbatore, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, stated yesterday that when retrenchment is made in one direction in a certain department, another new section is introduced in the same department, which consumed more than what they gained by retrenchment. For instance, he stated that in the Forest Department while a lot of retrenchment has been made in the reduction of the poor forest rangers, forest guards, peons, etc., a new section called the 'Regeneration Department' has been introduced, which consumes a lot of money by way of a Conservator, Deputy and Assistant Conservators etc. It is also the case in the Public Works Department where we find a new Secretariat introduced with a Secretary, an expert adviser, Assistant Secretary, etc. Again, Sir, in the Co-operative Department, a new post has been created, viz., a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, costing more than a thousand rupees a month.

"When matters take their course in this manner, it has been stated that there should be a separation of the judicial from the executive functions. I am afraid, Sir, that it will be rather a folly on our part to ask for such a separation, for we have already suffered by the separation of these departments as the result of the Reforms. In the pre-Reform days, there were only three Executive Council Members who were in charge of almost all the portfolios now held by the three Ministers and the four Executive Councillors. At the same time, in those days, the expenditure incurred by the Government was not on such a large scale as it is now. Considering all these matters, the attitude of the Government seems to be this: if you agitate for anything you will have it, but at your cost. So, if we insist upon the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, the Government may yield in the end, but it will be at our cost again. The Government may ask us to contribute more money for the maintenance of the new judicial department. At the same time, the executive department from which this function has been taken away will be left in the same state, without any reduction being made in the staff, or without any attempt being made to give any other work to that department. At the present time, the executive department has not much work to do; it has been deprived of some of its functions, such as income-tax, local board affairs, agriculture, industry and so on. With all that, it is left in the same position; that is to say, no reduction has been made in the staff. For instance, the tahsildars have not got much work to do except revenue collection and attending to B Memo. work; the divisional officers too have not got much work except perhaps a little additional magisterial work; and the only addition to the present work of district collectors is the holding of darbars (laughter). Thus, it will be seen that no retrenchment is made in these directions. If the Government are sincere in this matter of retrenchment, they can at least do one thing, and that is, they can regroup these taluks so that the tahsildars may have full work to do. Also in the case of divisions and districts a regrouping may be made, which in the end will result in the reduction of a lot of revenue inspectors, tahsildars, divisional officers and even district collectors. Perhaps that may not be possible with regard to the Judicial Department; for they have already got a lot of work in each district. So, with regard to the Judicial Department, the old districts and taluks may be maintained. Again, Sir, considering the present state of things as compared with the present expenditure on the departments of Government, can we say there is

any improvement in the efficiency of the administration of the departments, or it is in any way better than the administration of the departments in the pre-Reform days? I must say that the present administration is not better by any means. For in the pre-Reform days, so far as I know, aggrieved people used to always get justice from the departments, and at the same time officers of the Government used to come in contact with the people and do somthing to redress their grievances. Now-a-days, what I find is that the administration has become more or less a paper government; everything is done on paper. and nothing is done in the shape of coming into contact with the people and finding out their wants. I know an instance, Sir, of an I.C.S. Subdivisional Officer who remarked to me that he wanted to do some work in the villages by way of coming into contact with the people, but unfortunately when he returned from the office to his bungalow, he was faced with a huge file of papers to be disposed of, and thus he was unable to do some real work for the people. Considering all these things, it seems that not only the administration of the Government is becoming a matter of dealing with papers but that the efficiency of the administration is also on the wane. It will therefore be better for the Government to make full inquiry into the matter and infuse some spirit by introducing necessary healthy changes. Perhaps these defects may be due to the fact that finance is a Reserved subject and not a Transferred one. With all that, I hope some attempt might be made in this matter, so that the Government might create some confidence in the minds of the people in the administration and justice of the Government.

"Now, Sir, coming to the details of the budget, it is a welcome sign that provision has been made for several schemes, especially the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for the hydro-electric scheme. If the scheme is introduced soon, as is expected, and completed in the regime of the hon. the Law Member, the country will owe a deep debt of gratitude to him, and at the same time his name will be written in letters of gold on the pages of the history of Southern India. Sir, by the introduction of the hydro-electric scheme, a lot of development might be made in the country, for instance, in agricultural methods, in cottage industries and in so many other ways which will bring great benefit to the people, and the country will assume a different aspect altogether from what it is now. I hope, Sir, this scheme will be realized soon and the country will be profited by it.

"There is one other thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Government. The Lee Commission has given overseas allowance to many officers, and it is a sorry sight to see in the budget a lot of provision made for this purpose. Not only has the country to suffer on account of the absence of those officers from India, but at the same time a lot of money has to be given to them in the shape of allowance. I do not know whether the Government follow any rule in giving these allowances: if not, it is better that this matter is controlled by certain strict rules.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the village officers, I find no provision made in the budget for the restoration of those officers who were sent out owing to the grouping of villages. It is not known, if the Bill passed by this Council recently was assented to by the Viceroy, when effect will be given to it.

4-15 p.m. "Again, Sir, last year provision was made for three district collectors from the Provincial Service. I find that that provision has been taken away this year. Some explanation is due with regard to that.

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" Coming to the Excise Department I find revenue from penalties and forfeitures in the year 1924-25 to be Rs. 3,000, in 1925-26 to be Rs. 15,000, and in 1926-27 it is expected to be Rs 9,000. The explanation given in the budget memorandum is that it was mainly due to the enforcement of enhanced rates of penalty for non-payment of kists. Sir, unless facts and figures are given to prove this, I am unable to accept this explanation. For, so far as my knowledge goes, with regard to southern districts, there are a certain class of people who are unwilling to tap toddy, and the Excise Department adopt all sorts of possible means to harass them and persecute them, and have them penalized for illicit tapping when they actually tap for sweet toddy. So, I should like to know from which part of the Presidency this income from forfeiture and penalty comes and the figures with regard to the same.

" With regard to the Development Department, I should like to say a word. It is quite necessary and essential that the Agricultural, Co-operative and Industries Departments should be combined together (Hear, hear). An article has already appeared in the *Hindu*—I do not remember the date—where cogent reasons have been given why these departments should be combined into one. Unless these departments are combined under one set of officers, it is not possible that any benefit would accrue to the ryots whom it is thought to benefit by these departments. I hope that some step will be taken in regard to this matter.

" Lastly, a word about my community. I have been pressing the question of the entertainment of members of my community in Government service, time in and time out for the last three years. So far nothing has been done appreciably in this matter. In the Judicial service I have been stating that there is no Nadar, either Hindu or Christian. The hon. the Law Member has not been kind enough to entertain at least a Christian Nadar in the Judicial service. In the Police, there are a few Hindu Nadars but no one has been promoted to a circle inspector. I understand there is a Nadar who is in the selection grade and who has got very good record and he can be promoted to the circle inspector's post. In the Registration Department, there is no one in the upper grade. In the Excise, there is a single Nadar as sub-inspector. He has not been confirmed in the post. I hope something will be done in this direction to redress their grievances. "

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu :—" Mr. President, as this is the last budget to be introduced in this Council, I should like to associate myself with others who have congratulated the hon. the Finance Member on the ability he has shown in preparing this budget and the lucid way in which he has presented it. A detailed examination of the budget would show that this is not really a deficit budget and if those new schemes of expenditure for the ensuing year had been eschewed it was possible for the Finance Member to have presented at least a balancing budget. The hon. Member's optimism is therefore to a certain extent justified, but having said that, I should like to express my surprise at the manner in which Members on the other side have been criticizing the budget. Their grievances seem to be all against the Transferred half of the Government. They have no complaints to make on the Reserved half. They have not practically shown any defects on the part of the Reserved half. (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—Question) '—:' I welcome that tribute which the Swarajist Members have paid by their speeches yesterday and this morning to the

efficiency with which the Reserved half is conducting itself so far. It is not for me to go into the motives of people and I must take their speeches at their face value. Extraordinarily bitter speeches have been made by some of the Members of the Opposition against the Transferred half and especially against the Chief Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government. They say that a convert to a faith is often more intolerant and more bigoted than one who was born into the faith. Indeed just at the time when the general election is approaching, converts to causes which did not have their adherents before are becoming more vocal than those who have always followed that path. My hon. Friend from Madras was more than usually bitter in his speech and the whole gravamen of the charge that he can lay against the Minister for Local Self-Government was against the way in which nominations are made to local bodies. One would think that the very foundation of Swarajist Government is based on these nominations. It has been our good fortune or misfortune in this Council to listen to this tale regarding nominations from the day the present Council began its sitting with the 'No Confidence' motion down to this day, and nothing has been more perverse, nothing has been farther from the truth, than these statements lightly made against such nominations. It seems to me that the real purpose of the hon. Member was to coerce by his speeches the Minister into accepting the nominations which he seems to have sent regarding the Corporation of Madras. I have no official information as to the nature of these nominations, but if what I hear is correct, the hon. Member who waxed so eloquent and grew so wrathful against the nomination of party men appears to have done exactly the identical thing which he condemns. He seems to have suggested candidates for nomination who intend to contest the next general elections with a view to enhance their importance and give them a better chance at such elections. He seems to have recommended, if my information is true, men who have pledged themselves to support him and his party. Of course, I am prepared for a vehement denial from the hon. Member, but I can assure this House, and every impartial hearer outside, that knowing Swarajists' tactics and knowing the record of Swarajists elsewhere, where they have been in power, the allegations that I have made are perhaps far more justified than those the hon. Member has chosen to make."

Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether, in a Budget discussion where criticisms are to be confined to the Budget, it is proper for one Member to criticise the speeches of other Members."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members who make speeches must expect them to be criticised."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"The hon. Member went so far as to suggest that in the review of administration reports special consideration was paid to the administration of party men. I can quote instance after instance where party men have been more severely criticised than non-party men and the reference to the hon. the Raja Sahib of Ramnad's letter is itself proof that that is so. For the Raja Sahib of Ramnad is certainly a party man and his complaint in the letter was that his administration report was not so well reviewed as that of a neighbouring district board president who cannot be said to be a party man. This again, Sir, it seems to me, is an attempt on the part of the hon. Member to coerce the Minister to review his administration report when the time comes for it

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with bated breath and whispering humbleness to cover up all those defects, irregularities and improprieties in the conduct of affairs of the Madras Corporation which are sickening to hear to the City of Madras and to the whole presidency. The hon. Member spoke lightly of the taluk board administration, but I can assure him that many a taluk board is conducted with better dignity, with far better ideas of business, and with greater stress on impartiality than has been the case during the last six months, with the affairs of Madras Corporation. The hon Member's rulings, the allowance of questions, the way in which the proceedings are carried on there, the resolutions passed condemning the officials of the Corporation without giving them a chance of defending themselves and the necessity for deleting such resolutions later, when greater sobriety was in evidence among certain sections of the members of the Corporation—all these go to show what we may expect if unfortunately gentlemen of the hon. Member's party come into power. It seems to me that the wailing of the hon. Member is proof positive of the baselessness of the allegations that he so recklessly made yesterday.

"The hon. the non-Brahman Member for Bellary made similar allegations against the Local Self-Government Department. The hon. Member speaks with such pathos, with such evident sincerity, so full of love for the masses and people, so generous in high principle that the very recording angels must weep every time when he speaks. The hon. Member is nothing if he is not non-communal, non-sectarian. His is a universality of toleration, which few of us can copy, and the high principles that he enunciates are proof positive of his attitude of mind towards public questions. The hon. Member stated yesterday in attacking the nominations of the hon. Minister that some of those nominations could not be justified. I entirely agree. For example, what possible justifications could the hon. the Minister have for nominating the hon. Member for Bellary himself, an educated gentleman and an influential gentleman who was twice returned to the Legislative Council, a gentleman who does not belong to any of the depressed classes, a gentleman who does not believe in communal representation? What justification could the Minister have for nominating or rather forcing the nomination on the hon. Member for Bellary?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"It is not correct, Sir. It was not forced upon him; it was courted."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Glad, Sir. The hon. Member must have felt thoroughly uncomfortable when he discovered his name in the Gazette. The hon. Member talks high platitudes and principles. Where was that still small voice of the Member, the conscience which he parades so much before us when he himself was nominated? Why did he not protest against it? With what grace did he accept it? And yet, these are our gods, O! Israel, who come and talk beatific truths in the Legislative Council! The hon. Member would certainly like to have himself nominated as the president of the district board. He would probably like the elections to be put off for six months after he is nominated so that he may be acquainted with other members and stand a chance of being elected as president. But we are all actuated by selfish motives!! The hon. Member is nothing if he is not selfless—a puritan of puritans, one who gets annoyed at the way in which the local self-government is administered and nominations of party men are made! But, alas, he has a fatal facility

to forget these high sounding principles and platitudes, if his own individual self is concerned. I shall not pursue such an unpleasant matter further, but leave it to the world to judge what the hon. Member meant by the criticism that he has addressed last night. I can recount other numerous instances of the partiality of the hon. the Local Self-Government Minister towards the party and party men. I was myself nominated on the recommendation of the Collector of my district, a European gentleman belonging to no party, to a seat on the municipal council and at the instance of the Collector again the notification for nomination by the Government was issued in the Gazette Extraordinary. There was a howl; the interpellations came fast and thick asking for the necessity for such a notification. My hon. Friend from Nellore wished to gazette the election of a district board member from the Taluk Board of Gudur. The election took place three days before the election of the president of the district board for which he himself was a candidate. He had not the authority to require the issue of a *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary notification and the hon. Minister had a Gazette Extraordinary issued just in time to enable the newly elected member to vote and in accordance with the wishes of the district board president. The hon. Member for Nellore, every one in this House knows, is certainly not a party man of the Justice Party, and therefore the issue of this Gazette Extraordinary was unnoticed by the hon. puritans opposite. No interpellations are forthcoming, no reasons are asked, no aspersion of bias is made. That is how the world moves. That is how the hon. Members opposite discharge their functions as Members of the Legislative Council.

4-30 p.m. "This is a fraud on their power as Members of the Legislative Council which the hon. Members opposite can be rightly charged with and a gullible public is sometimes made to swallow all the twaddle that comes from hyper-patriots opposite. That is why Carlyle said: 'The majority of men are fools.' I do not propose to dissect the speeches of the hon. Members opposite. But I must confess that several of the Brahman members opposite have been far more tolerant and far more just than the new converted enthusiasts who are sticking to the coat tails of the Brahman members like the hon. Member for the City and the hon. Member for North Arcot or for Bellary. I shall conclude with only a short reference to some of the Reserved subjects.

"As regards the hydro-electric scheme, I think the less said about it the better. The hon. Member in charge has not yet chosen to take any of us into confidence as to how he intends to carry on the scheme and in the provision in the budget we see no details, and contrary to promises he has made the hon. Member has chosen to adopt a silent attitude. The Irrigation Bill which was passed post haste to enable the hon. Member to get through his big projects is still in the air. The separation of judicial and executive functions, the resolutions passed on these repeatedly in these Councils, has not been touched by the hon. Member and no explanation is coming as to why he has not chosen to move in the matter. The Mettur project is threatening to cost a lot of money—several crores in fact—and the one thing that the public are aware is that a Collector has been appointed as a Special Officer for land acquisition work. I wonder how this has been necessitated and how the Finance Department has agreed to such a proposal. Does the hon. Member suggest that a Deputy Collector in charge of these land acquisitions has not got all powers necessary for such work? Lands costing

several lakhs have been acquired for railway purposes only by ordinary Deputy Collectors. If such an appointment is given to a Deputy Collector many a tahsildar who is now rotting without any chance of ever even getting a chance to act as Deputy Collector would find a chance. This is the first instance when a Collector has been appointed for such a purpose, and appointments are being made every day for this Mettur project."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I think for the acquisition of land for railways also there was a Collector appointed."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"It is remoured that a special Superintending Engineer is going to be appointed at so early a stage when even one sod has not been turned. The result of the hon. Member's activities seems to be more to make appointments than to give us real tangible good.

"In the last budget, two items relating to the Official Referee and the temporary High Court Judges were cut out by practically the unanimous vote of the Council. Both of them were certified by His Excellency the Governor and with the help of a complacent Opposition. The hon. the Law Member has been able to get one Judge permanently on the budget and perhaps will get the other also passed at the next sitting of the Council. The hon. Member had a committee of his own to consider the question of revision of the Estates Land Act, but as usual nothing has been done; and we are aware of the muddle into which we had almost fallen in connexion with the Malabar Tenancy Bill and it remains to be seen whether the Council would pass the Bill in the middle of June of this year. It was said of Ovid that there was nothing that he touched which he did not adorn. I wish I could say the same thing of the hon. the Law Member.

"No doubt the thanks of this House are due to the hon. the Law Member for having given more money for minor irrigation works. I am a great. . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I disown those thanks. Those are due to my hon. Friend the Revenue Member." (Laughter).

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Irrigation being in the charge of the hon. the Law Member I thought minor irrigation was in his charge also."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Minor irrigation is in the charge of the hon. the Revenue Member."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"No doubt the Revenue Member must be thanked (laughter) for having given more money for minor irrigation works. I am a great believer in giving immediate relief to the people by securing a few more lakhs on several such works more than in spending crores of rupees on such colossal works.

"Now, one or two words about the Transferred departments. You, Sir, the Education Minister, for God's sake, may be pleased to be a little more liberal to the district educational councils and give them a better staff with better pay and some more money for grants to the aided institutions. You have reduced . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Will the hon. Member pass all these remarks through the chair?"

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" You have reduced the office peons from two to one. (Laughter). The hon. the Minister for Education has reduced the office peons from two to one. Surely this is no retrenchment. He must know what an amount of work the present-day district educational councils are turning out.

" Coming now to Excise, which is also in his hands, I would request the hon. Minister to pursue the work of minimising the drink evil with a view to bring about prohibition in course of time.

" The hon. the Chief Minister has made himself the target of unfounded attack on account of the nominations he had to make. In the Bills to amend the Local Boards Act and the Municipalities Act I request him to make suitable provision for creating electorates for minorities (Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju : ' Hear, hear.') I also request him not to withdraw the special grants given for rural waterworks and village roads if the amount remained unspent at the close of the official year. He knows that it was at the fag end of the year that such grants were made and that there are difficulties in the way of spending the whole amount sanctioned within the year. On the trunk roads there are many bridges to be constrcted and I request him to pay his earnest attention to this important question and make the inter-district traffic less difficult.

" I am sorry to state that in making grants to the districts affected by cyclones the hon. Minister is making distinction between district and district. During the last two years my own district suffered badly and works costing Rs. 50,000 had to be done on the repairs of trunk roads alone. While the Government made grants to other district boards which suffered likewise, they refused to pay us a single pie. This is not a just treatment.

" Lastly, I request the hon. Minister for Development to open more agricultural model schools to teach the improved methods of cultivation."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" We have had this reformed Council for over five years now and it is time we take stock of the situation and ascertain what achievements we have made during this period. It was possible for Lord Birkenhead, with the official information placed before him, to say that the reforms were worked with some measure of success so far as Madras was concerned. But, Sir, I believe that we in this House who are in close contact with the working of this reformed Council and the reformed Government, who have far greater opportunities of knowing the internal working of the machinery, are in a better position to form a judgment about the working of the reformed Government in Madras during the last five years. After making due allowance for the few acts of benefit here and there for which credit is claimed and to which I wish to refer later, I have no hesitation in saying that the result is not one which we can view with any degree of satisfaction and the system has on the whole been a failure.

"To take one point. In the beginning, I wish to point out that according to the revenue adjusted on the revised classifications, the revenue in 1920-21 was 1,560 lakhs with an expenditure of 1,130 lakhs. But what do we find in the next year, i.e., the first year of the working of the reforms? Whereas the increase of revenue according to the classification was only 19·20 lakhs, the increase of expenditure was 557·42 lakhs. or 5½ crores of rupees. Most

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of this is due to the increase under salaries and allowances and a portion to other objects. I wish to mention this to start with because there has been an appalling growth of public expenditure."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I do not wish the hon. Member to proceed under a misapprehension. I may point out to him that he has omitted an item of 348 lakhs."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I am taking it."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" That is to say, 348 lakhs are to be added to the 1,130 lakhs in order to get the correct comparison."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Making allowance, I add 348 lakhs and yet it is seen that the bill on account of increased salaries alone came to 3 crores of rupees. I am now referring to the question to show that after the reformed Government there has been an appalling growth of public expenditure.

" The second point to which I wish to draw attention in this connexion is that we have been budgeting for deficits continuously from 1921-22. That is a state of affairs which we must view with dissatisfaction because, if pursued, it might lead us to bankruptcy. Again, what do we find? We find that after the introduction of these reforms we had an increase of taxation. Apart from the normal increase of land revenue, we have increase in court-fees, increase in stamp duties, increase in registration charges, increase of local taxation under the new Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act and the levy of an education tax in various rural areas. This is a statement of the circumstances which have happened after the introduction of the reforms. If, Sir, after the levy of these additional charges and after the increase of expenditure we have been able to view around us various items of advancement of administration, one can view it with some degree of pleasure. But the result is we cannot take pride for any such item of advancement. I know that it will be stated that we had a programme of village roads and village water-supply during the current year and some provision has been made for medical relief next year. I realize the importance of that. I realize also that the hon. the Minister for Education has gone further ahead with his policy of expansion of primary education and has been able to get a substantial grant for that purpose. But may I point out that it is difficult to refer to these circumstances as the direct result of the introduction of the reforms. Is it not a fact and are you not aware that long before the introduction of the reforms, the Government of India when they had a surplus, made a grant of 26 lakhs for roads and communications in various rural areas? Are we not aware that those grants were distributed on far more liberal terms than now? (Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Hear, hear.) I may tell the House and especially my hon. Friend from South Kanara that when these 26 lakhs were distributed, 20 lakhs were given for local boards and 6 lakhs for other bodies. There were no restrictions like those imposed now, namely, that the local boards should find half the money It shows that the local boards were trusted before in the carrying out of their duties.

" Even as regards the question of primary education, may I remind the House that ever since Mr. Gokhale raised the question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910-11, the Government of India to the extent to which funds were available, were making provision. I only mention this to

show that we are not to be enamoured by the mere fact that provision is made for roads and bridges and increase of primary education in this year's budget and that it is due directly to the reforms. This policy was enunciated long before the introduction of the reforms and if we feel thankful to the hon. the Minister it is not for the initiation of this policy but for carrying out this policy and for continuing it. My own impression is that if they did not do it they would be less than human. The test by which I would request this House to consider whether there has been any progress is this : whether any measures have been undertaken for the purpose of improving the prosperity and the welfare of the people and especially the prosperity of the rural population who are mostly affected. That is the test. I am not apportioning the responsibility between the Reserved and the Transferred halves of the Government. It is not my purpose here to state who is responsible and who is not. But we must confess that we have not made any progress. Four things must chiefly be considered in this connexion. These are the questions of land ownership including land assessment, land tenure including the relations between the landlord and the tenant, question relating to agriculture and lastly the question relating to irrigation. These are the tests by which the prosperity of the people, especially of the rural population, is to be measured. Judged by this standard the progress has been very disappointing. Let me take the first question. In December 1921, this House passed by a large majority a resolution for permanent settlement in ryotwari areas after an animated debate in which the hon. Ministers remained neutral. Did the Government take it up seriously and press the matter upon the attention of the Government of India ? Did they express themselves in favour of the principle ? All that we know is that subsequently in answer to a question the hon. the Revenue Member said that it was in correspondence with the Government of India. We are not in a position to know more. Probably the discussion in this House was communicated to the Government of India. On the 14th December 1921 the hon. the Revenue Member stated that the House had waited for about 120 years, i.e., from 1796 to 1920, for this permanent settlement and that it could wait for a month or two more to introdnce the Land Revenue Bill. It was an alluring prospect ; but the House took the speech of the hon. Member at its worth and voted for the resolution before the House. After all in December 1924 a Land Revenue Bill was introduced which was found to possess many objectionable features. The House rejected the Bill. One year has passed and no Bill was forthcoming. We do not blame the Local Government here for this delay ; because the matter is now in correspondence with the Government of India. Any how the Land Revenue Bill is yet to be introduced.

4-45 p.m.

"The second question relates to land tenure and the relations between the landlord and the tenant. An explanation is due from the hon. the Law Member for the long delay regarding the Estates Land Act. A committee was appointed but the report has not seen the light of day. A second committee was appointed and we do not know whether the report is ready or not. Comments are made in the Administration Report to the effect that the relations between the landlord and the tenant have not been satisfactory. May I ask the hon. the Law Member what he has done to improve the relations between them. Reference is made to certain places where the relations between the two have not been cordial. Ganjam, Trichinopoly,

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certain zamindaris in the Ramnad district, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Chittoor, Madura and Salem districts are mentioned. In spite of this, that no steps should have been taken from 1925 till now is a matter which calls for an explanation. The Malabar Tenancy Bill was introduced into this House. How are the Government going to justify the difference in the way they received it at the beginning and the way in which they put forward their objections just at the end of the labours of the Select Committee?

"Coming to the third question, viz., agriculture, the ordinary landholder is not well acquainted with the working of the various sections of the department. He is not convinced of the utility of them. They have not made themselves understood. But we expected that the Royal Commission on Agriculture would solve these problems. But it is sad to note that the terms of reference to the Royal Commission are very unsatisfactory. They are not intended to do any real service to the rural population. The Commission has to examine and report on the present condition of agriculture and rural economy and make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population. How will this be promoted if the restrictions to which I am going to refer are placed in the scope of the inquiry? It is stated that 'it will not be within the scope of the Commission itself to examine the existing system of land ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges . . . or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and the Local Governments, but the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Government of India may best be co-ordinated and to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of the Local Governments'.

"With these restricted terms of reference is it possible to expect that satisfactory results will follow from the Commission? I am glad that the Secretary of State took a more liberal view of the terms of reference though he did not follow it up to its logical conclusion. The Secretary of State in his remarks says, 'I agree that the Commission, if for no other reason than that it is not qualified, cannot be expected to deal with such questions as relationship of landlords and tenants, land revenue systems to-day, assessments or irrigation charges. Nevertheless it is inevitable that witnesses will refer to them during the inquiry, and I do not think that the Commission should be precluded from examining witnesses on them, with a view to soliciting whether, and to what extent, the present conditions of agriculture, etc., are affected by them. Although the Commission should certainly not investigate these subjects or make specific recommendations in respect of them, I consider it should not be precluded from referring to them as matters directly connected with the question under inquiry'."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I shall finish in a few minutes. It is impossible to understand the attitude of the Secretary of State on this question. What is the use of witnesses who are well-versed in the subjects coming before the Commission and giving valuable evidence while the Commission itself is precluded from making any recommendations on those questions? The main reason given by the Secretary of State for this restriction in the terms of reference to the Royal Commission is that

'it is not qualified and cannot be expected to deal with such questions . . .' Whose fault is it? There is no use of merely considering the question of agriculture without considering the other questions which have an important bearing upon it. Unless we consider those questions also, the real object of the Committee, viz., the promotion of the welfare and the prosperity of the rural population will not be effected. The fourth question is that relating to irrigation and is closely connected with agriculture."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member exceeded his time limit long ago and I would request him to resume his seat so that I may call upon other hon. Members to speak."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" The only other subject upon which I wish to speak is that of irrigation and I shall do so at the time of the voting of demands for grants. For, notwithstanding the professions of the hon. the Law Member much more has to be done."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" Sir, a careful scrutiny of the budget that has been presented to us leaves one with the impression that the Government of Madras has yet to learn how to cut its coat according to its cloth. Unless we balance our budget a time will come when the stability of the administration will be seriously affected. To prepare a balanced budget must be the end and aim of all of us. That can be attained only in two ways: one is the increase of taxation and the other is retrenchment. So far as our province is concerned the incidence of taxation is very high and ours is one of the poorest provinces in the whole of India. Therefore the only other solution is retrenchment, certainly not of the type carried out by our Government a few years ago by which only a certain number of peons were removed and a few villages regrouped. That sort of retrenchment cannot certainly cure the province of the ills to which it has been subjected. The remedy must be sought for somewhere else. I shall make a few suggestions in that direction. Time and again, both inside and outside the House it has been urged that the Board of Revenue does not serve a very useful or necessary purpose and the scrapping of this big institution would serve as a step in the solution of this problem. Then, Sir, the Government have only to make a little more use of the two Acts, the Income-tax Act and the Local Boards Act. Under the Income-tax Act a new Income-tax Department has been started and the Revenue authorities are now freed from a large portion of their work. After the passing of the Local Boards Act a great deal of the daily work of the district authorities has been transferred. Therefore the Government may try and regroup the taluks instead of regrouping the villages. If only the Government care to try this suggestion it will go a long way to help us out of this deficit.

" The most prominent department in charge of the hon. the Law Member is the High Court. The hon. the Law Member is a great lawyer and I expect him to have much respect for precedents. In the High Court for a long time provision was made for one judge to be a Mussalman.

5 p.m. " It is already more than five years since a Mussalman honoured one of the Benches of the High Court; no attempt has been made to keep up the precedent. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member more than once that it is high time that some suitable hands should be found for that place. Of course I am aware of the stock argument that no suitable

person is available. But I have no belief in this. If only the Government will care to open its eyes widely and look abroad, it can find not only one but more than one member who can occupy the position eminently well.

" Coming to the Department of Police under his charge, we find that there are a number of Mussalman Deputy Superintendents of Police and many of them are also reported to have good record of work. But when we turn to the District Superintendents of Police I ask, Sir, what is the representation that my community has been given in the higher cadre of the Police Department. It is, I should submit, a very miserable picture and needs immediate attention of the hon the Law Member.

" Turning to the irrigation schemes which are in his charge, of course I do not wish to question, as my hon. Friend from Malabar, how he has been able to find large sums of money before the Irrigation Bill has become an Act. I quite welcome the expenditure."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I took special care to mention that I myself welcomed the expenditure though I said I could not find any explanation as to how he was able to find the money having regard to the statement he made before the introduction of the Irrigation Bill. I am glad that the hon. the Law Member has undertaken such a large expenditure."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" I only join hands with the hon. Member and welcome the expenditure. It would be to the great benefit of not only one district but of several districts. In this connexion I must draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to the fact that all the benefits that are to be derived out of this scheme should not be earmarked for a particular district. We, Sir, belonging to Trichinopoly and the people belonging to the districts of Coimbatore and Salem ought to have their legitimate share of the advantages that are to be derived by this large expenditure on public works. I may go further and say that we are better entitled than the people of Tanjore to these progressive measures undertaken by the Government. We are more at the source of the scheme than the people of Tanjore and we are not so well served by irrigation schemes as the people of Tanjore are. For these two reasons at least, if not for other reasons, we do deserve better consideration in the matter of the benefit of this major project.

" Coming to the Kattalai scheme, I have to say one word on that matter. There has been a lot of agitation especially among the people of Tanjore taking objection to the erection of a dam in Kattalai. Sir, I should think that this is probably due to want of knowledge on the part of those people as to what purpose that dam is expected to serve. It is nothing like a major dam. It is certainly not expected to conserve water in any large quantity. It is only meant to supplant the present korambu system which obtains in the river Cauveri. Especially during the last few years it would have been noticed in the papers what great troubles and difficulties the people of Trichinopoly were put to on account of this korambu system, which is constructed at the biginniug of every season to be washed away at the beginning of the next rains. It is only a temporary measure—it is not proposed to construct a permanent dam—which will save much of capital expenditure and which will supply the district with the necessary quantity of water regularly and unfailingly. I must clearly point out to

my hon. Colleagues from Tanjore that by the erection of this dam it is not at all proposed to give the district of Trichinopoly one more drop of water than what that district is already entitled to. After hearing this fact I expect that the people of Tanjore will not take any serious objection to the erection of the Kattalai dam ; and even if they do so, for the reasons I have already pointed out, their objections are meaningless and emanate out of the mere 'dog in the manger' policy. They are not going to be benifited by it. In spite of the Kattalai dam there will be still a lot of water going waste into the sea after supplying both the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly alike.

"Coming to the Revenue Department, I have to draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to the fact that only a few years ago there were as many as three Mussalman gentlemen in his department who were District Collectors in this Province. Within a few years we have come to the position that there is only one in that cadre to-day. I therefore make a special appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to see that the old proportion is soon reached and that efforts are taken without any delay to reach not only that number three but also to go further.

"Now I turn my attention to the Transferred half and first of all my attention is naturally directed to the hon. the Chief Minister. Of course I welcome the new schemes regarding improvement of village roads and the improvement of village water-supply and village hospitals. But at the same time I should point out that the grants as provided at present will not go a long way to ameliorate the actual suffering condition in which our villages are. I should like to impress upon him the very great necessity there is still of spending larger and larger amounts of money in these directions before we can congratulate ourselves upon satisfactorily improving the needs of our villages.

"As regards the District Municipalities Act we have heard of many complaints about the provisions of the Act and I am glad to note that this fact has already attracted the attention of the Government. I only wish to say that the question of amending the whole Act should be taken up without any great delay.

"Coming to the department of Education I am of course glad to note the large sum of money it has got for the improvement of education ; and I have also to thank the hon. the Education Minister for his tender mercies regarding the Islamia School at Trichinopoly ; but at the same time I have a serious complaint about the support given to Muslim education in general. In my days—when I was a student—we were enjoying the privilege of the half fee concession rates. But though the same rule still applies we see as a matter of fact that the rule is honoured more in the breach than in its observance. So, Sir, I wish that he would so alter the Grant-in-Aid Code as to see that all institutions that come in for grants at the hands of this Government do observe this rule strictly.

"One general remark I have to offer regarding the Education Department. In the hands of the teaching profession lie the future destiny of the rising generation and if our object is to develop a healthy nation, every effort should be made to keep up a healthy staff. To-day the hopes of promotion for our professors in the colleges are not so great as they were before. They have been deprived of the presidency allowance which the staff of the same

cadre in other departments and the inspecting staff of the same department are getting. I would therefore strongly urge upon the hon. the Education Minister to do what best he can to improve their status so that we may improve the rising generation as a whole."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I make a personal explanation with regard to something that was said in my absence ? I am sorry I was not present at that time. If you and the House will give me permission I shall explain the matter. It appears, Sir, that in the course of the speech of the hon. Member Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government interjected a remark."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether it would not be better if the hon. Member cannot offer his personal explanation when the hon. Member Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu is present in the House ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" The personal statement is with regard to the remarks made by the hon. the Raja of Panagal."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It appears that the hon. the Minister remarked that nomination for the membership was courted by me. May I say what exactly took place ? He sent for me through my revered friend Mr. Kesava Pillai and asked me if I would accept the presidentship of the Bellary District Board. I said I could not take up that appointment. Afterwards he asked me whom else I would suggest for that appointment. I said he would not appoint the person whom I may suggest for obvious reasons. I said I shall be simply a member of the board and see that things did not go far wrong.

" That is what took place at the time. If he considers that I was courting nomination while I rejected the presidentship of the district board, he is welcome to do so." 5-15 p.m.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question before the House was whether the appointment as a member of the Board was forced upon him. I said it was not forced, but courted. I do not think he now says anything against that statement."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does he dispute the statement that he offered the presidentship of the district board ? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not prepared to say anything about it now. The incident took place a long time ago. Moreover the question before us is not about the appointment of the president of the district board but about the membership of the district board. It was said that the membership was forced upon him. The hon. Member himself admits that he asked for it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I leave the matter at that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With regard to to-morrow's proceedings there are a large number of members who want to speak. I should like to offer the suggestion to the House that we may have no questions to-morrow and that we begin the debate on the budget at 11 o'clock. I suppose that will meet the wishes of the House."

The House adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1548 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1926, page 178 supra.]

Statement showing the action taken by Government so far as the Police Department is concerned on the recommendations of the Madras Retrenchment Committee that were reported to be under consideration at the time of the issue of G.O. No. 666, *Finance, dated* 11*th September* 1924.

Number of the chapter and paragraph of the Retrenchment Committee's report. (1)	Brief subject of the recommendation. (2)	Action taken. (3)	Financial effect in cases where orders have been issued. Immediate. (4)	Ultimate. (5)
				Rs.
Chapter XV—Police—Paragraph 197.	(2) Abolition of Personal Assistants to the Superintendents of Police.	Detailed proposals have been approved in G.O. No. 634, Judicial (Police), dated 8th December 1924.	..	14,124
	(3) (i) Reduction in the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors by extending the jurisdictions of stations and other re-arrangements of work;	(i) Vide items (5) and (6) below	..	1,00,000
	(ii) removal of inefficient Sub-Inspectors;	(ii) The Government have not accepted the proposal that Sub-Inspectors considered incompetent should be dispensed with on compensation or by giving other appointments. They have ordered that incompetence to justify a man's service being dispensed with must be established on framed charges and evidence after enquiry—Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 441, Judicial (Police), dated 25th August 1924.	..	..
	(iii) introduction of graded scale of pay to Sub-Inspectors; and	(iii) The proposal was accepted by Government in G.O. No. 648, Judicial (Police), dated 11th December 1924.	..	..
	(iv) the raising of the percentage of head-constables to be promoted as Sub-Inspectors.	(iv) The Inspector-General of Police was against raising the percentage and the matter was not pursued—G.O. No. 441, Judicial (Police), dated 25th August 1924.	..	..

Statement showing the action taken by Government so far as the Police Department is concerned on the recommendations of the Maaras Retrenchment Committee that were reported to be under consideration at the time of the issue of G.O. No. 666, Finance, dated 11th September 1924—cont.

Number of the chapter and paragraph of the Retrenchment Committee's report. (1)	Brief subject of the recommendation. (2)	Action taken. (3)	Financial effect in cases where orders have been issued. Immediate. (4)	Ultimate. (5)
Chapter XV—Police—*cont.* Paragraph 197 —*cont.*	(5) Number of out-posts to be reduced. (6) The number of constables to be reduced by 2,000.	The Inspector-General of Police has so far submitted proposals for the re-allocation of Police in eighteen districts.	..	..
	..	Of these orders on the re-allocation of Police in the Tanjore district were issued in G.O. No. 665, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1925.	..	..
	..	Proposals in regard to the rest are still under consideration. The Inspector-General has stated that the probable effect of the re-allocation proposals on the strength of the Police force in the Presidency will be a net reduction of 1 Inspector (temporary), 9 Sergeants, 56 Sub-Inspectors, 404 head constables and 750 constables and an increase of 3 Inspectors and 48 talaiyaris (i.e.), a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 3,45,100 per annum approximately. Exact cost will be known when revised proposition statements are received.	..	..

[5th March 1926

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item II Communications to the Council at page 179 supra.]

G.O. No. 8, Development, dated 4th January 1926.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated the 26th October 1925, No. 344-E/25.

I have the honour to forward herewith the balance sheet of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 30th June 1925, together with the relative profit and loss account received from Messrs. Fraser and Ross with their letter, dated the 14th October 1925, from which it will be observed that the Institute has sustained a loss of Rs. 4,400–3–11 during the quarter. My remarks on the balance sheet, etc., will be forwarded to Government separately.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Industries, Madras, dated 14th October 1925

[*Government Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor.*]

We have the honour to hand you herewith in duplicate the balance sheet of the above as at 30th June 1925 together with the relative profit and loss account for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department.

2. For your information we give below the 'Output,' the 'Cost of Production' and the 'Sales,' of the corresponding quarter in the previous year compared with those of the quarter under review :—

	Current year.	Last year.
Output	2,237 lb.	11,049 lb.
Cost of production..	Rs. 2–10·13 per lb.	Rs. 1–1·16 per lb.
Sales	6,288 lb.	13,610 lb.

3. In addition to a sum of Rs. 47–7–9 shown as bad debts in the balance sheet Rs. 405–4–6 due by another and shown under 'Good Debts' appears to be doubtful. No provision has been made in the accounts for bad and doubtful debts.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosures.

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(1)

GOVERNMENT FRUIT PRESERVING INSTITUTE, COONOOR.

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1925.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital—			
Government of Madras—			
Balance as per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.		1,54,536 15 5	
Add—Withdrawals as per contingent bills.		3,667 2 11	
		1,58,204 2 4	
Less—Remittances into Treasury.	4,017 10 6		
Adjustment of credit note from Jos. Rhodes & Sons.	69 13 0	4,087 7 6	
		1,54,116 10 10	
Add—Reserve for expenses—			
Direction charges.		125 0 0	
Audit and organization.		200 0 0	
			1,54,441 10 10
Liabilities—			
For expenses ..		1,138 0 0	
For customers' credit balances.		13 15 0	
			1,151 15 0
Carried forward ..			1,55,593 9 10

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed capital expenditure—			
Land—			
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.	9,309 5 3		
Add—Incidental expenses re : acquisition of Land.	57 2 0		9,366 7 3
Buildings—			
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.	45,355 12 2		
Less—Depreciation to date	4,402 12 2		40,953 0 0
Plant and Machinery—			
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.	20,728 6 7		
Less—Value of credit note from Jos. Rhodes & Sons.	69 13 0		
	20,658 9 7		
Less—Depreciation to date	3,575 9 7		17,083 0 0
Office furniture—			
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.	2,793 15 4		
Less—Depreciation to date	402 15 4		2,391 0 0
Water-supply—			
As per balance sheet as at 31st March 1925.	3,036 15 6		
Less—Depreciation to date	425 15 6		2,611 0 0
Carried forward ..			72,404 7 3

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1925—*cont.*

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—*cont.*	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..	1,55,593	9	10
	1,55,593	9	10

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—*cont.*	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..				72,404	7	3
Road at original cost				387	14	0
Less—Depreciation to date				49	10	0
				338	4	0
Utensils, as per valuation				692	13	6
Laboratory, as per valuation				703	2	6
Library, as per valuation				106	0	0
Garden Account				521	8	0
Loose tools, as per valuation				148	8	6
Stores stock, at cost				12,906	5	9
Stationery stock, at cost				375	1	7
Stock in trade—						
14,240 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at the factory				6,230	0	0
57 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at Agricultural Show room				24	15	0
59 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at Tanjore exhibition.				25	13	0
				6,280	12	0
Book debts—						
Considered good				1,863	10	6
Considered doubtful				47	7	9
				1,911	2	3
Cash and other balances—						
Stamps in hand				100	0	6
Cash in hand				287	3	6
Imprest cash	215	0	0			
Less—Amount spent ..	16	9	3			
				198	6	9
				585	10	9
Profit and Loss Account—						
As per Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1925. ..				54,219	9	10
Add—Loss as per Profit and Loss Account. ..				4,400	3	11
				58,619	13	9
				1,55,593	9	10

Examined and found correct.

FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras.

MADRAS,
14*th October* 1925.

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 30th June 1925.

	Lb.	Per lb. Annas.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Lb.	Per lb. Annas.	Rs. A. P.
To Stock on 1st April 1925	18,431	7·00		8,063 9 0	By Sales—			
,, Cost of Production—					In April 1925 ..	1,555		
Fruits			337 3 0		In May 1925 ..	2,574		
Sugar			238 6 0		In June 1925 ..	2,400		
Other raw materials ..			1 0 6			6,529		
Sundry Stores ..			235 8 11		*Less* Returns ..	241		
Containers			293 3 0			6,288	8·41	3,396 3 0
Fuel			45 1 6		,, Samples	24		10 8 0
Wages			684 15 8			6,312	7·00	6,280 12 0
Petties			22 12 0		,, Stock	14,356		
	2,237	13·32		1,862 2 7	,, Less		34·02	4,400 3 11
,, Office expenses—								
Manager's pay			1,185 4 0					
Staff salaries			817 3 0					
Bonus to Manager			194 6 6					
Travelling expenses			28 4 0					
Advertisement			261 6 6					
Packing and Transport.			106 0 3					
Printing and Stationery.			50 12 7					
Postages and Telegram.			33 15 0					
Samples			10 8 0					
		19·22		2,687 11 10				
,, Other Expenses—								
Rates and Taxes			123 4 0					
Repairs and Renewals			14 10 0					
Experimental charges			28 6 0					
Direction charges			125 0 0					
Audit Fee Reserved			200 0 0					
Loose Tools, Laboratory, Utensils, Library, Road, etc., written off.		4·25	103 12 6	525 0 6				

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL
UNITY ALONE TRIUMPHS

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 30th June 1925—*cont.*

	Lb.	Per lb. Annas.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
To Depreciation—							
On Buildings at 3 per cent.	..	..	340	0	0		
On Plant and Machinery at 7 per cent.	..	..	361	3	0		
On Furniture at 5 per cent.	..	..	35	0	0		
On Water-supply at 7 per cent.	..	..	53	0	0		
		5·64				789	3 0
	20,668	49·43				13,997	10 11

	Lb.	Per lb. Annas.	Rs.	A. P.
Note.—Cost per lb. as per Profit and Loss Account	Re.	3 1·43		
Less Cost per lb. of Opening Stock ..	,,	0 7·00		
Cost of production per lb.	,,	2 10·43		
	20,668	49·43	13,997	10 11

N.B —Interest at 5 per cent on Capital, Rs. 1,54,356-15-5 for the quarter to 30th June 1925 amounts to Rs. 1,929.

5th March 1926]

II

Letter from J. C. NIXON, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Fort St. George, the 21st November 1925, No H.A. Comml. 9-1133.

[Balance sheet of the Fruit Preserving Institute for the quarter ending 30th June 1925.]

Forwarded.

2. The withdrawals and remittances in the quarter according to the books of this office amounted to Rs. 3,826-10-11 and Rs. 3,624-1-6 against Rs. 3,667-2-11 and Rs. 4,087-7-6, respectively, shown in the balance sheet. The difference under withdrawals, viz., Rs. 159-8-0 is due to the travelling allowance of the chemical assistant paid in Madras in June 1925 not having been taken into account by the Auditors. If this is also taken into account, the loss in the quarter will be correspondingly increased.

3. The following statement gives the elements in the cost price during the past four quarters:—

	Quarter ending			
	30th September 1924.	31st December 1924.	31st March 1925.	30th June 1925.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Quantity of jam produced ..	15,718	8,437	3,072	2,237
Cost of production per lb.—	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.
Materials and wages ..	6·96	8·09	13·08	13·32
Office expenses	6·01	7·82	14·58	19·22
Other expenses	0·73	1·22	11·39	4·25
Depreciation	0·72	1·32	3·64	5·64
Total ..	14·42	18·45	42·69	42·43

4. It will be seen from the following figures that while the output in the quarter ending 30th June 1925 was only about a seventh of that in the quarter ending 30th September 1924, the expenditure on 'Fruits' was about a fourth and that on 'Wages' including 'Supervision' was about a half. The reasons for the disproportionately heavy expenditure under 'Fruits' and possibly under 'Wages' are not apparent.

Quarter.	Output.	Cost of fruits.			Wages including supervision.		
	LB.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
30th September 1924 ..	15,718	1,298	8	8	1,208	12	6
31st December 1924 ..	8,437	955	9	1	783	9	6
31st March 1925 ..	3,072	809	9	8	703	9	7
30th June 1925 ..	2,237	337	3	0	684	15	8

[5th March 1926

5. The doubtful debts continue the same as in the last quarter without any diminution.

III

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated the 18th November 1925, No. 344-E/25.

In continuation of my letter No. 344-E/25, dated the 26th October 1925, I have the honour to forward herewith my remarks on the audit report on the accounts of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 30th June 1925.

Output and cost of production—Paragraph 2 of the Auditor's report.—The quantity produced was 2,237 lb. as against 11,049 lb. during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Owing to the large stock which had accumulated, production was limited to a minimum with a view to reduce the stock as far as possible in order to prevent its deterioration in quality. Therefore only such of the products as were out of stock or of which there was only a limited stock and such varieties of jam for the manufacture of which fruits can be had only during certain seasons were made. The large decrease in output was reflected in the increased cost of production per lb.

Sales.—Though the volume of sales, viz., 6,288 lb. during the quarter under review were considerably better than those of the previous quarter they were yet poor as compared with those of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The falling off in demand is attributable to

(1) The influx of Australian and Holland jams which are offered at cheaper prices consequent on the advantageous exchange which has ruled in favour of importers;

(2) Prejudice against the quality and flavour of the Institute products: it is well known that persons accustomed to one quality and brand need considerable time and persuasion to abandon it in favour of a new line;

(3) Stoppage of credit system. Most of the customers were given long credit by the former Business Manager and that system has been stopped owing to the difficulty of collecting certain outstandings as a result of which some of the former customers have discontinued the purchase of the products of the Institute while others are purchasing only in smaller quantities.

5th March 1926]

Outstandings—Paragraph 3 of the Auditors' report.—Out of Rs. 1,911-2-3 shown under "Book debts" in the balance sheet, all except Rs. 493-2-3 has been collected. Necessary steps are being taken to recover these amounts. The small amounts such as 4 annas and 14 annas due from Messrs. Hankin and Bent, respectively, have been written off as already reported to Government in my letter No. 242-E/25, dated the 29th October 1925.

IV

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H A. Comml. 9-1177, dated the 1st December 1925.

Forwarded in continuation of this office endorsement No. H.A. Comml. 9-1133, dated 21st November 1925.

M. SUBRAMANYAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 8, Development, dated 4th January 1926.

Recorded.

2. The Director is requested to report the reasons for the disproportionately heavy expenditure under office expenses, 'fruit' and 'wages' during the quarter.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing the order on the Council Table

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item II Communications to the Council at page 180 supra.]

(i)

Proceedings of the sixteenth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on Friday, the 12th February 1926 at 2 p.m. at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

M.R.Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.

,, P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.

,, K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTON IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

TO BE MET BY SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND

(1) Appropriation on account of State prisoners dealt with under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, and the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859.

Abstract of the proposal.—In accordance with the entry in item 39 in Part II of Schedule I of the Devolution Rules which excluded "State Prisoners" from the list of Provincial subjects all charges on account of persons detained as State Prisoners in the Madras Presidency had up to the 8th July 1925 been debited to Central Revenues. But with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have with effect from the above date made a distinction between persons dealt with under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819 and those dealt with under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 and the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859, and have amended the entry in item 39 of the Devolution Rules referred to above, so as to exclude only persons detained under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819 (and the corresponding regulations of Bombay and Bengal) from the list of Provincial subjects. In consequence of this decision, it has become necessary to make a provision of Rs. 2,100 for meeting the charges incurred from 8th July 1925 on account of persons dealt with under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 and the Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859. The charges will be exhibited in the accounts under a new minor head "Charges on account of Mappilla and other State prisoners" under the head "25. Jails and Convict Settlements" and treated as voted. Savings are available to meet the expenditure within the grant itself, but as it is a new service a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,100 will be moved in the Legislative Council under Grant XIII.—Jails.

Recommendation of the Committee.—*The Committee adjourned the consideration of this item to the 13th February.*

ned th

5th March 1926]

(2) Appropriation on account of the grant of allowances to convicts released on condition of not returning to their native districts.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government consider that a convict prematurely released from imprisonment on condition that he shall not return to his native district till the expiry of his sentence should ordinarily be granted a maintenance allowance until he is permitted to return to his native district. In pursuance of this policy it is proposed to release two Mappilla prisoners from jail who have still to serve 3 and 17 years respectively and to grant them allowances at Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 per mensem respectively. The expenditure involved on account of this proposal in the current year is Rs. 50. But, as the service is new, it is proposed to move the Legislative Council to sanction a supplementary grant for this amount under Grant XIII.—Jails.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move a supplementary demand for Rs. 50 in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

TO BE MET BY RE-APPROPRIATION.

Purchase of Bethesda Mission Hospital buildings, Narasapur, for use as an Excise Circle Office and quarters for the Inspector and staff.

Abstract of the proposal.—For want of other suitable accommodation, the office of the Excise Inspector, Narasapur, is now located in a portion of the Bethesda Mission Hospital buildings on a rent of Rs 35 per mensem. As the Mission authorities are leaving India shortly, they have offered the hospital buildings for sale. It is reported that the buildings may be purchased and portions of it utilized as a Circle office, inspection bungalow, Inspector's quarters and quarters for the three clerks of the Circle office. The buildings were constructed three years ago and require only a few items of repair. The present value of the buildings together with the site is estimated at Rs 20,000 and allowing for a total depreciation of 10 per cent for the three years, the purchase of the buildings at a cost of Rs. 18,000 is recommended. After purchase, it will be necessary to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 2,145 on the construction of a new kitchen and a stable for the Inspector. Some small repairs will be necessary but the cost is not likely to be much. There is, besides, an offer for the building from a private party and if the purchase is not made by Government, the Excise staff will have to be turned out probably at once. The cost (Rs. 18,000) can be met by reappropriation from the existing grant under "6. Excise."

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS
Non-recurring	18,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance by the Committee, the extra cost in the current year being met by re-appropriation.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th *February* 1926.

T. E. MOIR.

[5th March 1926

(2)

Proceedings of the seventeenth meeting of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 *held on Saturday the* 13*th February* 1926 *at* 1-30 *p.m. at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.*

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. T E. MOIR, C S I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu, M.L C.
,, K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C
,, C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C
G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

SCHEME FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

TO BE MET BY A SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND.

Appropriation to meet the expenditure on account of State prisoners dealt with under Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, and Mappilla Outrages Act, 1859.

Abstract of the proposal.—This item was brought forward at the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 12th February 1926, and adjourned as the Committee desired to have further information with regard to the allowances paid to State prisoners and the rules governing their treatment. A further note furnishing information on these points was placed before the Committee at this meeting.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,100 *in the current year under Grant XIII—Jails—Reserved.*

SCHEME FOR INTRODUCTION IN 1926-27.

Employment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta.

Abstract of the proposal.—Owing to the large increase in the in-patient accommodation in the Tuberculosis Hospital at Royapetta, the Government have already sanctioned the employment of the necessary additional non-medical staff. No addition has, however, been made to the medical staff which at present consists of a Superintendent, who is also the Director of the Tuberculosis Institute, and a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The number of beds has increased from 47 to 70 and the number of persons seeking accommodation has been so great that it has been occasionally found necessary to put up extra beds. The existing staff is unable to cope with the increase in work and the employment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is necessary. The extra cost on account of the proposal works out to Rs. 1,995. The cost in 1926-27, if the officer is appointed from the 1st April 1926, will be Rs. 1,375. It is proposed to meet the cost from the allotment already made in the budget estimates for 1926-27 under "32. b. Medical—Hospitals and Dispensaries—Presidency Hospitals—Pay of Establishments."

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16*th February* 1926.

T. E. MOIR.